## Historic, Archive Document

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## Nursery Department.

We grow and supply the best grade of nursery stock the market affords. Our facilities are very complete, every department being under efficient


Auratum Lilies. management. That our methods are meeting with popular favor is evidenced by the rapid growth our business enjoys. By purchasing from our Nurseries you are guaranteed High Quality stock. It is grown under most favorable conditions, dug and packed by skilled and careful workmen. Our nursery stock can be depended on to produce maximum results when planted under favorable conditions. The Nurseries are open to the public every day of the year, but positively no business will be transacted Sunday.

## Landscape Department.

Landscape work, as now generally considered, involves such out-ofdoor problems as have to do with making public and private grounds more beautiful and useful. From the simplest to the most complicated work, best results can only be obtained by a thorough grasp of the questions involved, demanding a wide practical experience. Our landscape department is under well equipped and expert management. We are glad to offer suggestions and submit sketches for plantings without charge to intending purchases, but where landscape problems require special visits, plans, specifications, etc., a charge is made for professional services. We will be pleased to take up this matter more fully with those who are interested.

## Gardening Department.

We maintain a force of competent gardeners who can execute gardening work in a thorough and practical manner. Pruning and otherwise caring for established trees, vines, etc., is a special feature of our winter work, and one that an owner can afford to put into experienced hands. Many trees whose worth cannot be counted in dollars, which are perishing from neglect, can be restored to health and given a new lease of life if given proper treatment. We can refer to many satisfied clients who have approved our planting plans, procured their stock from us and employed us to carry out the work. Genuine economy is many times gained by having all the work incidental to the carrying out of a landscape problem under one general contract.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY, EDGEWOOD, Edgewood Avenue, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## Important to Purchasers.



Drive to office from Edgewood Avenue.

## PRICES-NOTE CAREFUL-

LY. Single-rate prices are for less than five of a kind.
Ten-rate prices are for five or more and less than twenty-five of a kind.

Hundred-rate prices are for twenty-five or more and less than 250 of a kind.

Thousand-rate prices are for 250 or more of a kind.

We cannot agree to fill small orders for a few of a kind for less than single rates, as it oftentimes takes one over many acres of ground to fill a single order, and the proportionate expense of digging and packing orders must be taken into account.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON TREES AND PLANTS. To those who send us orders for less than five of a kind, shipped at the same time, amounting to the following:
Orders amounting to Orders amounting to $\$ 10.00$, a discount of $5 \%$ Orders amounting to $\$ \$ 30.00$, a discount of $10 \%$

FROM SINGLE RATE PRICES.

Orders amounting to $\$ 75.00$, a discount of $20 \%$
Orders amounting to $\$ 100.00$, a discount of $25 \%$
Special discounts on larger orders. Send us list for estimate.
These discounts apply to Trees and other Plants only, and not to grass seed, fertilizers, etc.
Trees and Plants individually selected at our nurseries or special quotations will be charged for according to quoted price without discounts. This does not mean that the rates will necessarily be advanced.
TERMS. Cash in advance from unknown parties who do not furnish satisfactory reference. We send invoice at time of shipment of order, and should any error be noticed on receipt of goods notify us immediately and we will do all in our power to rectify it.
HOW ORDERS ARE SHIPPED. We ship all large trees and other bulky orders, which are to go outside the city, by freight, unless otherwise requested. Medium sized orders can be shipped by express to advantage; this way is especially advisable where immediate arrival is desired. All orders are delivered free to local freight, express companies and in the city. We are not liable for delays by forwarding parties. If stock is not promptly received notify us and we will promptly trace.
PACKING. We make no charge for packing except where stock is purchased at hundred-rate prices or in the case of large bulky stock, or where we are requested to ship with carefully preserved balls of earth. etc., which necessitates devoting more time and packing material than is usual. In such instances a charge covering cost is made.
HOW TO REACH US. Our nursery and office are located at EDGEWOOD, Edgewood Avenue, just beyond Edgewood Park. The Edgewood Avenue cars direct to the nursery from the Railroad Station, and by transfer from transfer points. Parties autoing, driving or wheeling to the nursery will find West Chapel Street the best route, turning to the right at either Central or Alden Avenue.
EARLY ORDERS. To one familiar with the rush at the packing season, it must be obvious that it is impossible to fill an order requiring much time in its preparation on short notice withiut doing an injustice to others who have their orders previously booked. In fairness to all, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in the rotation received, unless orders are received far enough ahead of the packing season, with instructions to ship at a given date, so that we can arrange a special shipping date. So we again say-place your order as far in advance of shipping as you possibly can, stating when you would like stock sent.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY, EDGEWOOD, Edgewood Avenue, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## General Descriptive Price List.



American Elm. The world furnishes, no more noble tree for avenue planting, and New Haven can zuell, be proud to be known as "The City of Elms."
$\int$ HE following lists are so arcan be made to sizes and prices of the stock we have to offer. We have used a popular classification, as follows:
Deciduous Trees. Pages 3 to 9. Foliage dropping in the Autumn. Example, Maple.
Evergreen Trees. Pages 10 to 13. Foliage remaining on the tree throughout the year. Example, Norway Spruce.
Evergreen Shrubs. Page 14. Foliage remaining throughout the year. Example, Rhododendron. Deciduous Shrubs. Pages 15 to 21. Foliage dropping in Autumn. Example, Lilac.
Hardy Vines. Page 22. Example, Wistaria.
Hardy Herbaceous Plants. Pages 23 to 32. Hardy permanent roots, above the ground the growth is renewed annually. Example, Paeonia.
Choice Hardy Roses. Pages 33 and 34 .
Fruit Department. General list of fruit trees, vines, etc. Pages 35 to 38 ,
Fertilizers and Grass Seed. Page 39.
The common English names are inserted alphabetically in THIS TYPE, under their respective classes and refer to the Botanical name, which see.

Examples:-MAPLE, see ACER; NORWAY SPRUCE, see PICEA EXCELSA, etc.

## Deciduous Trees.




View of avenue planted by us six years ago to Maples.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACER PSEUDO-PLAT ANUS (English Syc more Maple) Forms a large spreading tree with handsome foliage.
A CER PSEUDO-PLATANUS VAR. ATRO PUPUREUM .............. This is a form of the which the underside of the leaves and leaf stems are of a rich amber-purple, giving the tree a very rich color effect
ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS VAR. WOORLEF (Goldenleaved Sycamore Maple). Very interesting.
ACER RUBRUM (Red or Soft Maple),.... Specimens, 12 to Of medium growth, compact and shapely in form, and perfectly hardy, a valuable lawn and avenue tree.
ACER RUBRUM VAR. SANGUENIUM $V$ ariety of the Red Maple, with very brilliant Fall folizge
ACER SACCHARINUM (Silver Maple)
briant Fall foliage
8 to 10 fee 6 to 8 feet. 4 to 6 feet.7 to 8 feet. 6 to 7 feet. feet, $\$ 2.00$ to 10 to 12 teet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 4 to 6 feet. 20 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to
 The most rapid-growing of all the Maples and is a very 12 to 15 feet. much planted tree for avenues. The habit is graceful and owes its name, Silver Maple, to the silvery foliage.
ACER SACCHARINUM VAR. WEIRI (Wier's Cut-leaved).
pecimens, 1
Form of the Silver Maple with drooping branches and 15 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to finely laciniated foliage. A beautiful lawn tree.

- 8 to 10 feet. ACER SACCHARINUM HETEROPHYLLUM (Fern-leaved).


## Form of the Silver Maple with effective foliage.

ACER SACCHARINUM VAR. TURNERII. A new and interesting form similar to Weiri ACER SACCHARUM (Sugar or Hard Maple).

Specimens, 15 to 25 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to

The most popular Maple tree in the East as a shade and avenue tree. Of rapid and symmetrical growth thriving on a variety of soils and producing beautiful, brilliant foliage effects in Autumn. We have a fine lot of trees to select from. ACER SPICATUM (Mountain Maple)

This is a dwarf tree and thrives well in shady places.
ACER TATARICUM
Shrub-like tree, has brilliant autumn coloring, hardy and very desirable

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM (White Horsechestnut).. A popular tree, well known for its beautiful foliage and showy flowers. A long-lived tree growing to great size

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM VAR. (Double White Horsechestnut). Very desirable
AESCULUS PARVIFLORA (Pavia Macrostachya) (Dwarf Horsechestnut)
A shrub-like Horsechestnut, blooming in July. Very de sirable for massing, also makes a fine single specimen. Very hardy, long-lived and effective
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven)
Our trees are the fruiting form without offensive odor
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS (Shad Bush) Beautiful shrub-like tree
ANDROMEDA ARBOREA, see Oxydendron.
ASH, see Fraxinus.
BEECH, see Fagus. silvery white. 12 to 15 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 4 to 6 feet. 1 to 2 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 4 to 6 feet. o to 10 lect 6 to 8 feet.

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ARALIA, see Shrubs.
BASSWOOD, see Tilia.
BETULA ALBA (European White Birch)..Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to This White Birch is a European species and grows to be a large tree, erect habit with drooping branch, bark

BETULA ALBA VAR. PENDULA LACINIATA (Cut-leaf Weeping White Birch
A very popular form of the above with deep-cut foliage and pendulous growth to the side branches. 4 to 5 feet.

[^0] 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 10 to 12 feet 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. BETULA ALBA VAR. PENDULA YOUNGI 8 to 1 Foliage and bark like its parent, the European White. Birch, but form is drooping, much like the Weeping Beech.
BETULA ALBA VAR. PURPUREA (Purple Leaf)
Form of the European White Birch with purple foliage.
BETULA LENTA (Sweet Black Birch) A very interesting tree. Should be more generally planted. Gracefu and expressive.
BETULA LUTEA (Yellow Birch) .....................
Large-growing native tree with silvery bark. Large-growing native tree with silvery bark.
ETULA NIGRA (River Red Birch) ....... Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to Reddish brown bark and very graceful. One of the most effective of our rapid growing native trees.
BETULA PAPYRIFERA (Canoe Birch).... Specimens, 12 to 20 feet 8 feet. The well-known white birch of our northern woods. Very rapid grower and should be used freely.
BIRCH, see Betula.
BUTTONBALL TREE, see Platanus. eet, $\$ 2.00$ to 6 to 8 feet. 4 to 6 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 12 feet. 6 to 10 feet 6 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet.

The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut.
Each.


This Hornbeam eventually becomes a large tree, making

CARPINUS CAROLINIANA (American Hornbeam)
Not as tall a grower as former, graceful and interesting. Its handsome gray bark is effective in winter.

CASTANEA AMERICANA (American Sweet Chestnut)....

Produces very large nuts, even when trees are young.
CATAPA BUNGEI 5 to 7 fots. Spir These trees with bushy heads on straight stems make
excellent specimens where formal effects are desired.
Rapid growing trees with large heart-shaped foliage and large clusters of showy blooms in June. Very desirable

Elm somewh

An interesting Japan tree resembling the birches in

Also known as Red-bud. Flowers rosy pink before

A very desirable tree of medium growth, producing wistaria-like leaves of a pleasing pea-green in June. The trees are festooned with drooping racemes of blooms resembling the wistaria. of a creamy white and tragrant.

This beautiful native
medium size tree is now so much appreriated that the demand is enormous. Its attractive form, graceful flowers and brilliant autumn coloring are some of its features.
CORNUS FLORIDA VAR. RUBRA (Red Flowering)
This is a very marked variety of the native white dogwood. In habit it is very similar to the type but produces in the greatest quantities blooms whose showy involucres are deep rosy red, making a splendid display.
CORNUS FLORIDA VAR. PENDULA (Weeping)
Another ard a most interesting form.
CORNUS, SHRUBBY FORMS, see Shrubs.
CRABAPPLE, see Pyrus.
CRATAEGUS CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn)
Decorative species, picturesque habit, foliage glossy
CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA VAR. (Double White Thorn) An interesting form of Hawthorn with corycombs of white flowers flushed with pink as the blossom matures.
CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA VAR. (Double Crimson Thorn)

Also known as Paul's rrimson double hawthorn. One of the most desirable and showy medium-sized trees.
OTHER THORNS, see Pyrus.
CYPRESS, see Taxodium.
CYTISUS, see Laburnum and Shrubs.
DOGWOOD, WHITE, RED Shrubs.
DOGWOOD, WHITE, RED and WEEPING, see Cornus.
ELM, see Ulmus.
FAGUS FERRUGINEA (American Beech)
Our native beech is a tree of noble proportions
FAGUS SYLVATICA (European Beech) ..Specimens, 8 to 12 This is the beech famous in England, where many avenues planted centuries ago, row in their majestic old age are ohjects of veneration. It seems to thrive equally well in this country. Inquire for prices on lighter sizes for hedges.
FAGUS SYLVATICA VAR. HETEROPHYLLA (Fern leaf) This is a beautiful shrub-like form of the European beech and makes a striking object on the lawn.
FAGUS SYLVATICA VAR. PENDULA (Weeping Beech) Specimens, 8 to This unique form of the European beech is well known by its tortuous outline. striving upwards and at the same time drooping in all directions. Picturesque arches and garden houses can be created by the skillful use of this tree, which will become more effective from year to year.

12 to 15 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 12 to 15 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet.

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7 to 8 feet.
5 to 7 feet.
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5 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet

12 to 15 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet 4 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet.
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FAGUS SYLVATICA VAR. PURPUREA (Purple-leaved). The well-known purple-leaved beech. Its rich color ing is too well known to need describing.
FAGUS SYLVATICA VAR. RIVERS' PURPLE
The darkest purple-leaved form of Specimens, 6 to 10 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to
FAGUS SYLVATICA
GUS SYLVATICA VAR. TRICOLOR ....
FRAXINUS AMERICANA (White Ash)..Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to The American white ash is a rapid-growing long-lived 10 to 12 feet. tree of fine proportions and is a very desirable shade tree. 8 to 10 feet.
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR (European Ash) Specimerrs, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to
The European ash grows to be a large tree, similar in 10 to 12 feet.
many respects to the American white ash.
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR VAR. PENDULA.
A form with drooping branches. Specimens, 5 to 8 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to (Green Ash), Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 200$ to A beautiful tree with glossy green leaves and symmetrical habit, rapid growth.

10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet.
GINKGO BILOBA (Maiden Hair Tree).... Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to A wonderful tree with wedge-shaped leaves and termed maiden-hair tree owing to the resemblance to the maiden hair fern the effect of the foliage produces.

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS (American Honey-Locust) A tree of picturesque outline and rapid growth. Thrmes on very light soils. Often used for hedges and windbreaks. Inquire for special prices for hedge purposes.
GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS (Coffee Tree)
A rapid-growing tree with large twice pinnate leaves.
HALESIA TETRAPTERA (Snow-Drop Tree) Small tree-like shrub bearing snow-drop-like blossoms. HAMAMELIS JAPONICA (Japan Witch Hazel) ......... Beautiful species, blooms in spring, very early, rare
HAMAMELIS VIRGINICUS (American Witch Hazel)
Specimens, 6 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to
Specimens, 6 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to
Yellow blooms, appearing late in Autumn. A fine shrub 5 to 6 feet. to plant under the shade of larger trees. Should be much more freely used.
HICORIA ALBA (Shellbark-Hickory)
HOP-TREE, see Ptelea.
HORNREAM. cpe Carpinus.
HORSECHESTNUT, see Aesculus.
1LEX, see Evergreen Trees, also Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs,
JAPAN MAPLES, see Acer Polymorphum.
JuDas. see Cercis.
JUGLANS CORDIFORMIS (Japan Walnut)
A broad-headed walnut tree from Japan. ${ }^{\text {Very }}$ rapid
A nuts edible
GLANS NIGRA (Black Walnut)
Lofty tree of fine proportions. Nuts esteemed for their rich flavor.
JUGLANS REGIA (English Walnut)
10 to 12 feet
8 to 10 feet
6 to 8 feet.
to 6 feet.
to 6 feet
3 to 4 feet.
2 to 3 feet.
8 to 10 feet.
6 to 8 feet
6 to 6 feet.
7 to 9 feet.
5 to 7 feet.
5 to 7 feet to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 12 to 18 inches.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE, see Gymnocladus.
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA
A beantiful medium-sized tree.
LABURNUM VULGARE (Golden Chain)
LARCH, see Larix.
LARIX DECIDUA (European Larch) ....Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to A fine tree, deciduous, belonging to the cone-bearing family, foliage turning a warm yellow in fall, very rapid growth, hardy. Ask for special prices for forestry planting.
LARIX LEPTOLEPSIS (Kaempferi)
A species of Larch from Japan. Rare and beautiful.
LINDEN, see Tilia.
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum)
Symmetrical form. Leaves star shape and glossy, turning to the most brilliant crimson in the Fall.
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree) ...... 12 to Majestic native tree belonging to the magnolia family;
very rapid growth, clean shapely foliage. Much used for avenue planting.
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA VAR. AUREA .........
LOCUST. see Gleditschia.
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree) .................... Tall pyramidal tree, of rapid growth, flowers in June.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (Sweet Magnolia)
Sweet swamp magnolia, a shrub with evergreen leaves in sheltered locations.
MAGNOLTA HYPOLEUCA
Japan magnolia of large size, leaves from 10 to 14 inches across, creamy white and fragrant.
MAGNOLIA KOBUS (Thurberi)
A beautiful and fragrant magnolia from Japan, a handsome tree.

MAGNOLTA LENNEI 3 to 4 feet.
Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to
The latest of the class to bloom and the flowers are 3 to 4 feet. the largest and of a deep rich red on the outside of the petal, inside a rosy white.

| Each. | Per 10. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & 100 . \end{aligned}$ |
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The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut.


Magnolia Soulangeana, one of the best of the early flowering Japan class. Our stock is all shipped with balls of earth about the roots, insuring their safe trans. planting.

MAGNOLIA
 nolia with 1 to 2 feet spreading habit.
Leaves glauces-
cent beneath
and often two
feet long.
MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to This is the 3 to 4 feet. very well-known 2 to 3 feet. and more common pink magmon pink magnolia. It is a hybrid garden desirable. The pink cup-shaped flowers are very fragrant.
MAGNOLIA SPECIOSA.

Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to Much lighter 3 to 4 feet. in color and 2 to 3 feet some larger than Soulangeana, blooms at about the same time.
MAGNOLIA STELLATA (Hall's Early Japan), Specimens, 4 to 5 feec, $\$ 5.00$ to Sometimes known as the Star-Magnolia. It is a shrub- 2 to 3 feet. like tree seldom reaching a height of fifteen feet. 1 to 2 feet. Plants but a foot high will often bloom profusely. It is the first strictly hardy magnolia to bloom in the spring and its dainty but showy pure white flowers of delicate fragrance are always welcome.
MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA (Umbrella Tree) .................... 8 to 10 feet.
Very ornamental tree of spreading habit, large yellow green leaves and showy flowers. The fruit in the fall is very ornamental.
MAGNOLIA YULAN OR CONSPICUA (Japan White) .. A rare magnolia of great beauty
MAIDEN-HAIR TREE, see Ginkgo.
MAPLE, see Acet.
MAPLE, see Acet
MAPLE JAPAN, see Acer Polymorphum.
MORUS ALBA (Mulberry) Common white mulberry ........ 5 to 7 feet.
MORUS ALBA VAR. PENDULA (Tea's Weeping)...... Specimens, $\$ 1.50$ to A weeping form grafted on stems 5 to 7 feet high.
MORUS VAR. DOWNING .......................................... 6 to 8 feet. Rapid growth and beautiful foliage; large, black, edible 5 to 6 feet fruits.
MOUNTAIN ASH, see Sorbus.
MULBERRY, see Morus
NYSSA SYLVATICA (Tulepo or Sour Gum)
Also known as Pepperidge. Wonderfully attractive tree.
OAK, see Quercus.
ORANGE, see Aegle.
OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM (Tree Andromeda). A rare and charming native small tree or shrub, graceful in outline, foliage of a glossy green, turning to the most brilliant red imaginable in the fall. Can be kept in shrub form or allowed to assume the proportions of a small tree. Thrives in almost any location, even in the shade of larger trees. Its crowning glory, however, is its waxy-white lijy-of-the-valley-like flowers, prodinced in termina? panicles during July and August, when flowering
trees are indeed
rare.


Sorrel Tree or Oxydendrum Arboreum, a rare and beautiful native tree.

PAEONIA MOUTAN, see Deciduous Shrubs.
PAULOWNIA
IMPERIALIS 3 to 4 feet.
PAVIA, see Aesculus.
PEACH, Double
Flowering, see
Prunus Persica.
PHELLODENDRON
AMURENSE (Cork
Tree) .......Specimens, $\$ 3.00$ to Chinese tree 10 to 12 feet. with spreading. 8 to 10 feet. habit. spreading habit. R pid grower and foliage produces a very spicy odor when bruised.

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| Each. | Per | $\overline{\mathrm{Per}}$ |
|  | 10. | 100. |

$\$ 2.00$ 1.00

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The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut.
PLANE, see Platanus.
PLATANUS ORIENTALIS (Button-Ball)
"...................... Very desirable for avenue planting and is preferable for that purpose to our native button-ball (occidentalis).
PLUMS, see Prunus
POPLAR, see Populus.
POPULU'S ALBA (European White Poplar)
OPULUS ALBA VAR. NIVEA VEL. ACERFÖLIA
Beautiful form of the white poplar, leaves maple-shaped, dark green above and velvety white beneath. Makes most effective masses and by cutting back occasionally can be treated as a shrub; splendid for seashore.

POPULUS ALBA VAR. PYRAMIDALIS (Bolleana),
Specimens, 12 to 15 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Resembles the Lombardy poplar in shape, but has the 8 to 10 feet. rich colored bark and downy white leaves of the white poplar.
 A much-used tree where quick results are required; of very rapid growth under varying conditions, with glossy clean foliage.
POPULUS DELTOIDES VAR. VAN GEERTII (Golden Leaved Poplar)
A most desirable golden foliage tree.
POPULUS NIGRA VAR. PYRAMIDALIS (Lombardy). A favorite tree where striking pyramidal masses of foliage are required. Used in creation of formal garden effects.
POPULUS TRICHOCARPA ful.
PRUNUS CERASIFERA VAR. (Pissard's Purple Plum). Brilliant, amber-red foliage, becoming more proPRUNUS AVIUM VAR. FL. PL. (Double Cherry)

Beautiful double garden form of the cherry.
PRUNUS PENDULA (Japan Weeping Cherry) Delightfully graceful, delicate pink flowers before foliage matures.
PRUNUS PERSICA VAR. FL. PL. RUBRA
Double crimson peach, very effective.
PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)
Effective large, pink, double blooms.
PTELEA TRIFOLIATA (Hop Tree)
PTELEA TRIFOLIATA VAR. AUREA
A golden form of the Hop tree; foliage of a most bril liant yellow, which does not suffer by the sunlight.
PYRUS CORONARIA VAR. (Bechtel's Crabapple)
Double form of the Western Crabapple. Light pink.
PYRUS FLORIBUNDA (Japan Pink Crabapple) ..........
Graceful, small trees; pink pendulous flowers.
PYRUS HALLIANA VAR. PARKMANI
Perhaps the most elegant of all the Japan flowering crabapples.

QUERCUS ALBA (American White Oak)..
One of America's most noble trees


Pin Oak. QUERCUS BICOLOR (Water White Oak)..

## QUERCUS COCCINEA (Scarlet Oak)

Grows to be a large tree of grand proportions. Leaves resemble the Pin oak somewhat in form and coloring, but less deeply divided. Brilliant Fall coloring.
QUERCUS ILICIFOLIA (Dwarf or Scrub Oak)
Interesting shrub; grows well on very sandy ground.
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)
The Pin Oak is by far the most planted of all the native oaks. Graceful in form, glossy, deeply-pinnated foliage, changing from green to rich crimson in the autumn.

QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA (English Oak)
Lives to great age and is a noble tree
QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA VAR. CONCORDIA One of the best yellow foliaged trees.
QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA VAR. FASTIGIATA
This form of the English oak is quite pyramidal and makes a striking form in contrast with other forms.

QUERCUS RUBRA
ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA (Locust Acacia
Very rapid-growing tree with attractive pea-green foli-
age and showy racemes of fragrant wistaria-like flowers. Ask for special prices for forestry planting.
ROBINIA HISPIDA (Rose Acacia)
Shrub-like, flowers rose-pink in racemes.
ROSE ACACIA, see Robinia
SALISBURIA, see Ginkgo.
FOR SPECIAL DISCOUNTS SEE PAGE TWO.

The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut.
S To $Z \quad$ DECIDUOUS TREES. Each.

SALIX BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow) Specimens, 15 to 25 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to The well-known weeping willow is useful in many 12 to 15 feet. places, its long drooping branches creating a pronounced effect.
SALIX ELEGANTISSIMA (Thurlow's Willow)
A very beautiful willow, similar to Babylonica but somewhat more upright and considered more hardy.
SALIX MUTABILIS (European Pussy Willow)
8 to 10 feet

The "pussy" buds of this variety are very large and silvery. Makes a spreading small bush-like tree.
SALIX PENTANDRA (Laurel Willow)


Each.
Per
10. Per
100.

Upright in habit with polished foliage. Sper 6 to 8 feet. LIX SIEBOLDIANA (Japan Willow) . .Specimens, 9 to 12 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Under this name we offer a very graceful slenderbranched shrub-like willow, with sage-green foliage and an abundance of "pussies"' very early in the spring.
ALIX VTTELINA 4 to 5 feet,
A dwarf willow with silvery foliage, very effective. . . . . 2 to 3 feet.
SALIX VITELLINA VAR. ACREA ...... Specimens, 15 to 20 feet. $\$ 2.00$ to Very rapid-growing willow which reaches a large size, the twigs are bright golden and foliage a pleasing silvery green.
SALIX VITELLINA VAR. AUREA PENDULA 12 to 15 feet.

SALIX VITELLINA VAR. BRITZENSIS 4 to 5 feet 4 to 5 feet. 4 to 6 feet. A form of the above with deep red bark in the winter A form of the above with deep red bark in the wing effectively with the golden form when 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet 6 to 8 feet season contrasting effectively
SNOW-DROP TREE, see Halesia.
SOPHORA JAPONICA (Pagoda Tree)
Medium-sized tree of graceful habit, bark a peculiar deep sea green, foliage of lighter shade, blooms freely in large terminal clusters of a creamy white in August. 6 to 8 feet PHORA JAPOTCA 3 to 4 feet.
SOPBUSA JAPONICA PENDULA, Specimens grafted, 6 to 8
feet, $\$ 3.00$ to Well-known tree producing clusters of white flowers in May and June, followed by brilliant red berries in the Fall. Very hardy and will endure great exposure.

10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 8 to 8 feet. 5 to 6 feet.
STUARTIA PENTAGYNA, see Deciducus Shrubs.
SWEET-GUM, see Liquidambar
SYCAMORE, see Platanus.
TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Bald Cypress) Specimens, 10 to 12 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to The cypress of the South, perfectly hardy here at the 8 to 10 feet. North, thrives in swampy land as well as in garden soil

THORNS, see Crataegus.
TILIA AMERICANA (American Linden) Basswood, shapely trees with large handsome foliage.
All the lindens listed are desirable avenue trees.
TILIA PETIOLARIS (Eu. Silver Linden)
Elegant species with a silvery white effect of leaf and
branch. A noble tree.
TILIA PETIOLARIS VAR. PENDULA
 A form of the above with slightly drooping branches. Forms a most noble and impressive tree.

TILIA DASYSTYLA (Crimean Linden)
green leaves and Shapely habit, heart-shaped glossy green leaves and smooth reddish-yellow bark. This linden is one of the finest trees for a lawn or street tree
TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS (European Lime)
TILIA VULGARIS (European small leaf Lime)
6 to 8 feet.
6 to 8 feet
12 to 14 feet 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet 10 to 12 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 5 to 6 feet 8 to $10 \mathrm{fe} t$. 6 to 8 fee:
5 (1) 6 feet 4 to 5 feet. 10 to 12 feet 8 to 10 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 10 to 12 feet 5 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet 4 to 5 feet
TULIP TREE, see Liriodendron.
TUPELO, see Nyssa.
ULMUS AMERICANA (White Elm)
.. Specimens, 15 to 30 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to Too well-known to need description. We believe the 12 to 15 feet. beetle which has been destructive to the foliage in the 10 to 12 feet. East will not continue to be a serious pest; in fact, it has 8 to 10 feet. disappeared in some sections where it was a few years

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We offer over a thousand nursery grown Elms from 15 to 25 feet high and 2 to 12 inches in diameter. These trees are grown on land peculiarly adapted to producing a splendid root system. Request us to call and see you if you prefer or come out and inspect the trees personally. Prices can be quoted, including the planting on local sales if desired. Wagon delivery is recommended for short hauls, but if the trees are to go long distances, economical freight rates can be arranged.
ULMUS AMERICANA VAR. PENDULA
A very graceful weeping form of the American White
ULMUS CAMPESTRE VAR. PURPUREA (Purple-Leaf English Elm) Very beautiful tree with rich foliage.

6 to 8 feet.

ULMUS CAMPESTRE VAR. AUREA (Golden-Leaf English Elm)

6 to 8 feet
ULMUS SCABRA VAR. PENDULA .......Specimens, 6 to 7 feet, 6 feet. WALNUT, see Juglans.
WILLOW, see Salix
XANTHOXYLUM AMERICANUM (Prickly Ash) ......... 4 to 5 feet
YELLOW WOOD, see Cladrastis.


## Evergreen Trees.



and is universally admired
ABIES CONCOLOR, VAR. VIOLACAE. Specimens, $21 / 2$ feet to 6 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to A variety with deep blue color and very long needles.
ABIES NORDMANNIANA (Nordman's Fir) Specimens, 5 to 8 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to Lustrous, deep green foliage and symmetrical form. 24 to 30 inches. One of the grandest and best of the silver firs.

18 to 24 inches,
12 to 18 inches.
ABIES PICEA (European Silver Fir) ...... Specimens, 5 to 8 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to ABIES PINSAPO (Spanish Fir) .................................. 10 to 15 inches
ARBORVITAE, see Thuya.
BALSAM FIR, see Abies.
BLUE SPRUCE, see Picea Pungens.
BIOTA, see Thuya.
CEDAR, see Juniper.
The following Chamaecyparis are generally known as Retinisporas or Japan Cypress. Of moderate growth and some of them so dwarf in their nature as to never grow more than 2 or 3 feet tall. All are perfectly hardy, and for grouping, where a mass of low evergreen foliage is desired, they are not excelled.
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA (Hinoki Cypress).
Specimens, 3 to 5 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to A very beautiful species of evergreen of refined appear- 2 to 3 feet. ance, medium size, remaining green through the winter. 1 to 2 feet CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA AUREA....... Specimens, 2 to 4 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Similar to the above but the foliage is a rich yellow. 1 to 2 feet.
CHAMAECYPAR"; OBTUSA VAR. LYCOPODIOIDES.. 18 to 24 inches. Low form w h a rich green moss-like effect. 12 to 18 inches.
CHAMAECYPAT.IS OBTUSA VAR. NANA, Specimens, 2 to 4 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to The gem 0: the lot; compact form and deep green foli- 18 to 24 inches. age. This is the form the Japanese use in creating their 12 to 18 irches, famous dwarfs (chabo-hiba). Imported and nursery 8 to 12 inches. grown. All interesting and some of great age
HAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA VAR NANA AUREA. 6 to 8 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA VAR NANA AUREA.... 18 to 20 inches Like the preceding except that the foliage is light 15 to 18 inches. green tipped with golden.

12 to 15 inches. 8 to 12 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA (Sawara Cypress) 30 to 36 inches. The pea-fruited species of the Japan Cypress. Very 24 to 30 inches. hardy and graceful, medium size trees. 12 to 18 inches 2 to 3 feet 12 to 15 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. AUREA
$\qquad$
Foliage light green tipped with golden yellow. VARIE
GATA …........................................................... 12 to 18 inches. GATA very dwarf form with a mixture of white variegation....................................... 4 to 18 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. FILIFERA. 5 to 15 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to Interesting form with thread-like branchlets, forming 3 to. 4 feet a shower-like effect of green. One of the best, developing rapidly into a beautiful plant.
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. FILIFERA AU REA A rare and beautiful golden form of preceding......................................... 2 to 4 feet 18 to 24 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. LEPTOCLADA.... 10 to 12 inches. Dwarf and very distinct; bluish above, silvery beneath. 8 to 10 inches CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. PLUMOSA.

Specimens, 2 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to Dwarf green form, very bushy and if trimmed, can be 18 to 24 inches. made almost any form. Very much used in formal gar- 12 to 18 inches. den work. Its graceful, delicate foliage appeals to every- 8 to 12 inches one.

6 to 8 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. PLUMOSA AR-
GENTEA ........................................................ Very like preceding, but even more compact. New 12 to 15 inches. growth silver tipped, producing a strong contrast with 8 to 12 inches.
the older growth.
$f$ to 8 inches.

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The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut.


A glance down one of our blocks of dwarf evergreens, where many choice specimens are developing.

## CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA VAR. SQUARROSA VEITCHII

Specimens, 2 to 5 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to Charming form, with a compact, feathery growth of a 18 to 24 inches. bluish-green color, changing to rich bluish maroon in the 15 to 18 inches. winter. 12 to 15 inches.
CHAMAECYPARIS SPHAEROIDES (White Cedar) ..... 2 to $21 / 2$ feet.
CYPRESS, see Chamaecyparis.
DOUGLAS SPRUCE, see Pseudotsuga.
FIR, see Abies
HEMLOCK, see Tsuga.
HOLLY, see Ilex in Evergreen Shrubs.
ILEX, see Ilex in Evergreen Shrubs.
JUNIPER, see Juniperus.
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS (Juniper). ........Specimens, 3 to 8 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to Our stock is grown from the form native in this vi- 2 to 3 feet.
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS VAR. AUREA ..................... 12 to 18 inches. Very fine golden form of the above. 8 to 12 inches.
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS VAR. HIBERNICA (Irish) ... 2 to 3 feet. The well-known Irish Juniper, pyramidal in form and $11 / 2$ to 2 feet.
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper); Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ to Foliage light green; especially rich in the winter. 18 to 24 inches.
JUNIPERUS JAPONICA ........................ Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to
JUNIPERUS MACROCARPA (Neaboriensis) ................ 12 to 18 inches. Shrub-like and resemblirg our native red cedar. 2 to 3 feet.
JUNIPERUS SABINA VAR. PROSTRATA ................. 2 to 3 feet. Clings to the grourd. Fine for rock gardening. 1 to 2 feet.
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)
Nursery grown specimens, 4 to 10 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to 10.00
Our native red cedar, well known for its striking form 3 to 4 feet. and beautiful color.

2 to 3 feet.
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA VAR. GLAUCA Specimens, 5 to 8 feet, $\$ 4$ to A silvery form of the preceding. 4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet.
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA VAR. PENDULA Specimens, 4 to 8 feet, $\$ 3$ to
PICEA ALBA (White Spruce) This fine compact native spruce resembles the Norway 3 to 4 feet. Spruce excepting that it is much more compact and a 2 to 3 feet. slower grower. It is also very much hardier.

1 to 2 feet.
PICEA ALBA VAR. AUREA ......................Specimens, 2 to 6 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Known as the Glory of Spruces, silvery, generously 18 to 24 inches. Very compact and striking.

12 to 18 inches.
PICEA EXCELSA VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA PENDULA.
Silvery foliage beautifully disposed. Specimens, 3 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to EA EXCELSA VAR GREGORIANA Specimens, 3 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Forms very dwarf, round-headed plants, most unique.
PICEA EXCELSA VAR. MINIMA GLAUCA, Specimens, 1 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ to Another very dwarf form.
PICEA EXCELSA VAR. PENDULA (Weeping).
Specimens, 3 to 12 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Foliage deep green, the form weeping, and makes a 2 to 3 feet very striking tree.

1 to 2 feet.
PICEA EXCELSA VAR. PYRAMIDALIS..Specimens, 3 to 6 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Striking form of very rapid growth and upright habit. 2 to 3 feet.
PICEA ORIENTALIS (Oriental Spruce) ... Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to A genuine gem among evergreens. Hardy and at- 20 to 24 inches. tractive.

15 to 20 inches.
PICEA PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce)....Specimens, 1 to 8 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to Perhaps the most popular evergreen now planted in 2 to 3 feet the east and the demand, especially for the blue speci- 18 to 24 inches. mens, is equal to the supply. We have a large stock 15 to 18 inches. of splendid trees, all several times transplanted.

12 to 15 inches.
PICEA PUNGENS (Koster's Blue Spruce)..Specimens, 3 to 10 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to A strain, with the brightest blue color yet obtained, 24 to 30 inches. Introduced from Holland and in such great demand 20 to 24 inches. that they cannot be produced fast enough to meet it. 15 to 20 inches. We are fortunate in having a good stock.

12 to 15 inches.
PICEA PUNGENS (Pendula)
Specimens, 4 to 8 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to A new and beautiful form with drooping branches.
PINE, see Pinus.
PINUS CEMBRA (Stone Pine)
. Specimens, 2 to 7 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to Elegant pine of the White Pine tribe with very sym- 18 in. to 2 feet. metrical habit while young. It is of very slow growth, 12 to 18 inches. forming beautiful specimens. 8 to 12 inches.
PINUS DENSIFLORA (Japanese Red Pine) feet, $\$ 3.00$ to
2 to 3 feet.
PIN A strikingly beautiful pine of refined habit. 15 to 18 inches.
A rare variety, with golden foliage.
PINUS rare variety, with golden foliage. 12 to 15 inches. Very rapid growing pine resembling the native white 3 to 4 feet. pine somewhat; the foliage is very much longer. 3 to 4 feet.
2 foet.
PINUS FLEXILIS (Limber Pine) .................................. 12 to 15 inches. A charming pine from high altitudes in the Rocky 10 to 12 inches. Mountains.
PINUS LARICIO VAR. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine).
Specimens, 4 to 8 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Well known and much planted. Very rapid, growth of 3 to 4 feet. pleasing color. Does very well at the seashore. 2 to 3 feet. Dwarf, forming a compact cushion of green. Rare. 3 feet, $\$ 4.00$ to
8 to 12 inches.
PINUS MONTANA (Mountain Pine) .......................... 20 to 24 inches
PINUS MONTANA VAR. MUGHUS ......... Specimens, 2 to 4 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to One of the best dwarf pines; thrives well in almost any 18 to 24 inches. dry soil, and makes a very fine effect as a foreground 12 to 18 inches.
plant.
PINUS PONDEROSA (Bull Pine) ............. Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to 12 inches. Sturdy and rapid grower. A western species and 3 to 4 feet. strong and effective in outline. 2 to 3 feet.
PINUS RESINOSA (Norway Pine) ........... Specimens, 3 to 6 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Very ornamental and extremely hardy. 2 to 3 feet.
PINUS STROBUS (American White Pine).
The grandest of our native evergreens Specimens, 5 to 12 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to for its great beauty The small trees in the Nursery for its great beauty, The small trees in the Nursery
appeal to one with their soft pleasing green foliage and as they develop, they are always graceful and effective, as they develop, they are always graceful and effective, the grandeur of full development very characteristic outlines. Special prices for forestry planting.
PINUS STROBUS VAR. BREVIFOLIA. Specimens, 12 to 15 inches, $\$ 2$ to Dwarf, compact, with short leaves.

6 to 8 inches.
PINUS STROBUS VAR. NIVEA........... Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Dwarf ard very bushy.
PINUS STROBUS VAR. PARVIFLORA.... Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to Compact form of preceding.
PINUS STROBUS VAR UMBRACULIFERA.
Flat-topped bush with short leaves
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine)
Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to Specimens, 6 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to Important European timber tree, very hardy and orna4 to 5 feet. mental. Windbreaks of this pine, especially where ex- 3 to 4 feet. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { posed to severe winds, are very satisfactory. Special } & 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet. } \\ \text { prices for forestry planting. } & 1 \text { to } 2 \text { feet. }\end{array}$ prices for forestry planting.
PINUS SYLVESTRIS VAR. BEUVRONNENSIS.
Specimens, 12 to 18 inches, $\$ 1.50$ to Dwarf form of the Scotch Pine; very attractive.
PINUS SYLVESTRIS VAR GLOBOSA, Specimens, 12 to 18 inches, $\$ 2.00$ to Another form with a low, cushion-like shape.

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P то $Z \quad$ EVERGREEN TREES.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASII (Douglas Spruce) Specimens, 3 to 8 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to A graceful evergreen partaking somewhat of the char- 24 to 30 inches. acter of our native hemlock in this respect. It is a most 20 to 24 inches: 15 to 20 inches
PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASII GLAUCA . ....Specimens, $21 / 2$ to 3 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to A garden variety of the above with very bluish foliage.
RED CEDAR, see Juniperus.
RETINISPORA, see Chamaecyparis.
SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella Pine).
Specimens, 3 to 5 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to This rare and perfectly hardy evergreen from Japan is 30 to 36 inches. now becoming better known in this country. It always 24 to 30 inches. attracts the eye by its unique beauty. Its growth is in 20 to 24 inches. the form of a narrow pyramid, the leaves are dark green. 18 to 20 inches.
SPRUCE, see Picea and Abies.
TAXUS BACCATA VAR. REPANDA ... Specimens, 12 to 15 inches, $\$ 1.00$ to
TAXUS CANADENSIS (American Yew)...Specimens, 18 to 24 inches, $\$ 2$ to
A native evergreen, very hardy, and is one of the few 12 to 18 inches. evergreens that even prefers a shady situation.
TAXUS CUSPIDATA VAR. NANA (Japan Yew).
Specimens, 18 to 24 inches, $\$ 2.00$ to
A rare and beautiful, low-growing evergreen from 15 to 18 inches. Japan. It is as hardy as an oak and remains a deep 12 to 15 inches. green through the winter, even where exposed to the 8 to 12 inches. sun and wind. It is a very slow grower.

6 to 8 inches.
THUYA JAPONICA (Thuyopsis Standishii). Specimens, 5 to 6 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to
From Japan. Makes a very graceful medium-size tree. 2 to 3 feet.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (American Arborvitae). Also known as White Cedar All things considered this native evergreen and its numerous varieties are 5 to 6 feet. among our most useful evergreens. Very easy to trans plant and thriving on evergreens. Very easy to transnaturally in very gre a great variety of soils, they are great demand. Our stock, especially in 4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet.
2 to 3 feet. will be quoted for hedge plant grades.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. COLUMBIA ............... 3 to 4 feet Strong grower, silver variegated foliage.

2 to 3 feet.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. COMPACTA .............. 6 to 8 inches.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GEO. PEABODY
4 to 6 inches.
$\qquad$ 2 to 5 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to One of the best golden forms. 18 to 24 inches.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. GLOBOSA. 12 to 18 inches.
Develops into globe-like head, quite dwarf, seldom get-18 to 24 inches. ting to be more than three feet high.

12 to 18 inches.
8 to 12 inches.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. HOVEYI, . Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Globular in form; foliage light green with a golden 18 to 24 inches. tinge and very compact.
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal form, rich dark green foliage. Very useful where a formal column of deep green is required. This form is also very desirable for hedges, as its habit is form is also very desirable for hedges, as
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. WAREANA (Siberian).
Specimens, 2 to 8
Compact and dense of foliage, the color remains quite 8 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to a rich green throughout the year. One of the best. Special prices for a hedge plant grade.

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TSUGA CANADENSIS (American Hemlock) .................. 4 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to Its pendant branches and soft deep green foliage ap- 3 to 4 feet. peal favorably to us all. It is one of the very few 2 to 3 feet. 1 to 2 feet. 8 to 12 inches. evergreens that grow well in the shade of other trees in fact, it often seems to reach its most beautiful development under these conditions. For general lawn and landscape planting this hemlock lends itself in more ways than perhaps any other evergreen. As a specimen, in groups or for free planting throughout a woodland it is always beautiful. Special prices quoted for hedge plant arades
TSUGA CANADENSIS VAR. ATROVIRENS, Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ to Very rich foliage and densely disposed.
TSUGA CANADENSIS VAR. PENDULA (Sargent's).
Specimens, 3 to 6 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to 18 to 24 inches. 12 to 18 inches.
TSUGA CAROLINIANA (Carolina Hemlock) Specimens, 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 3.50$ to Graceful species, perfectly hardy, and quite different 3 to 4 feet. from our native species.

12 to 15 inches.
TSUGA SIEBOLDII :............................ Specimens, 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to From Japan. This hemlock has slender branches and 2 to 3 feet. bright glossy foliage and is very rare and beautiful. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet.
YEW, see Taxus.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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## Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs.



Rhododendron Maximum showing the winter buds.

ANDROMEDA FLORI BUNDA. Bushy …….
AZALEA OMOOMC...........
AMOENA, Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 3$ to Evergreen Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 3$ to used as a border to 12 to 15 inches. used as a border to 12 to 15 inches.
8 to 12 inches. AZALEA INDICA VAR
ZODAGAEVA (Narcissiflora)
Blooms are double bright lilac and very fragrant
AZALEAS, also see Deciduous Shrubs
BAY TREES. Inquire for special list. We carry a fine stock.
BOX. Trained specimens. Inquire for special list. Our stock is fine.
BOX BORDER, see Buxus.
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS VAR. Suffruticosa (Border Box).
There are possibilities offered by this in- 4 to 6 inches, per $1,000, \$ 75.00$ teresting old plant that make it valuable 3 to 4 inches, per $1,000,50.00$ for borders, etc. 2 to 3 inches, per $1,000,35.00$
BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM (Mahonia) .... Specimens, 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, $\$ 0.75$ to Holly-like leaves, yellow flowers in May. Handsome 18 to 24 inches. evergreen for shady places especially.
COTONEASTER, see Deciduous Shrubs.
DAPHNE CNEORUM (Hardy Sweet Daphne) $\qquad$ inches.

We have a large stock of this rare hardy Daphne.
.Bushy plants, Smaller plants
EUONYMUS RADICANS (Creeping Evergreen) ......... 12 to 18 inches Trailing evergreen with small leaves. Also clings 8 to 12 inches. like ivy. Useful as a foreground evergreen plant.
EUONYMUS RADICANS VAR. ERECTA
More upright form of preceding, broader foliage.
EUONYMUS RADICANS VAR. VARIEGATA 8 to 18 inches

Another form with white margin to foliage. 18 inches.

EUONYMUS, also see Deciduous Shrubs.
HOLLy, see Ilex below, also Ilex in Deciduous Shrubs
ILEX CRENATA (Japan Holly) ............... Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 3.00$ to A very desirable and attractive Japanese species.

1 to 2 feet
ILEX OPACA (American Holly)
This interesting tree, whose branches are so freely used 8 to 12 inches. at Christmas time, is quite hardy in most sections of 6 to 8 inches. New England.
KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mountain Laurel).
Same sizes and prices as Rhododendron Maximum, see below
LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI ............................................. 1 to 2 feet. LAUREL, see Kalmia.
MAHONIA, see Berberis.
MAHONA, see Berberis.
RHODODENDRONS, Hardy Hybrids $\qquad$ Specimens, 3 to 10 feet, $\$ 5.00$ to 30 to 36 inches 24 to 30 inches. 20 to 24 inches. 15 to 20 inches.
In the following hardy varieties
Album Elegans. Tall, white
Album Grandiflorum. Spreading. Shell pink to white.
Catawbiense Alba. Vigorous. Blush to white.
Catawbiense Grandiflora. Lilac rose
Delicatissima. Vigorous. White, flesh tint in bud.
Everstianum. Dwarf. Rosy-pink.
H. W. Sargent. Poor grower. Scarlet red.

Parson's Grandiflora. Spreading. Rosy-lilac
Parson's Grandifiora. Spreadng. Rosy-
RHODODENDKUN MAXIMUM (Rose-Bay).
This splendid native evergreen is strictly hardy quite up into Canada, enduring without injury many degrees below zero. Thrives in partial shade best, but will luxuriate in quite dense shade Beautiful glossy green foliage; flowers in showy terminal clus ters, color similar to the wellknown laurel of our mountains. Clear pink. Send for special descriptive circular.

Shipped from Nursery.

| Shipped from Nursery, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 7 feet, \$5.00 to | 25.00 |  |  |
| 4 to 5 feet. | 4.50 | 43.00 | 400.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | 3.00 | 28.00 | 250.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet. | 2.00 | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 1 to 2 feet. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| Shipped direct from moun- |  |  |  |
| tains only in car lots of |  |  |  |
| 100 or more. 5 to 6 feet |  |  |  |
| 5 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet. | $\ldots$ | .... | 300.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. |  |  | 200.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. |  |  | 125.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet. |  |  | 75.00 |
| Car lots should be ordered |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ment as possible. |  |  |  |



Hardy Azaleas are very brilliant, elegant flowering shrubs blooming in the spring; of easiest culture.

## Deciduous <br> Flowering Shrubs.

A to C

ACACIA, see Deciduous Trees. ALMOND, see Prunus Amygdalus. ALTHEA, see Hibiscus. AMORPHA FRU
TICOSA (Indigo
Shrub) .......... 6 to 8 feet $\$ 100$
Dark purple

| 6 to 8 feet. | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet. | .50 |

$\$ 3.50$

ACANTHOPANAX
PENTAPHYLLUM
(Aralia Penta-
phylla) ..........
shrub, dark shining leaves. Makes

5 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet. a beautiful and defensive hedge, as
the growth is thorny.
ARALIA CHINENSIS (Hercules Club) 2 to 3 feet.
Prickly stems, enormous compounded leaves 1 to 2 feet
ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA, see Acanthopanax.
AZALEA, Evergreen Kinds, see page 14
AZALEA GANDAVENSIS (Ghent)

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Nai } \\
\text { Named } \\
\text { Azaleas }
\end{gathered}
$$

$\qquad$ Specimens, $\$ 2.00$ to Named varieties bushy and well budded. darieties less bushy and well budded. Assorted without names, well budded.
These are garden hybrid Azaleas of bushy form producing in June
a great profusion of dazzling bloom ranging from white to the deepest crimson through all possible shades of orange, scarlet, pink and red. Charming effects are produced by planting in groups and masses.
BOUOUET DE FLORE. Soft pink.
COCCINEA SPECIOSA. Clear orange.
DAVIESI. Pure white.
DELICATA NOVA. Pink.
GLORIA MUNDI. Clear orange.
IGNAEA NOVA. Violet red.
IGNAEA NOVA. Violet red.
PRINCE HENRY DES PAYS-BAS. Carmine.
PRING DE GENTBRUGGE. Carmine.
AZALEA SINENSIS (Mollis) .............................. Specimens, $\$ 2.00$ to Named varieties, bushy and well budded. Less bushy and well budded.
Assorted without names, budded.
Standards, bushy tops on 2 to 3 foot stems, covered with buds, $\$ 3.00$ to Very bushy in habit of growth; blooming with greatest profusion even when quite small, flowering before the leaves appear.

ALPHONSE LAVALLF arieties.
BARON CONSTANT DE RERECQUE. Yellow
BOUQUET D'ORANGE. Orange.
MAD. CAROLINE LEGRELLE D'HANIS. Dark red
WAD. CAROLINE LEGRE TTI. Bright red.
AZALEA NUDIFLORA
Bushy plants,
Smaller plants.
"ur native pink Azalea or Honeysuckle.
AZALEA VISCOSA (White Azalea).
A late blooming species with white flowers in July.
BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA
Bushy plants, Smaller plants 3 to 4 feet.
Fluffy, snow white silky fruit tufts in the late fall. 2 to 3 feet.
BENZOIN ODORIFERUM (All-spice Shrub) .............. 3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet
Interesting native shrub; yellow flowers before leaves.

BARBERRY, see Berberis
BAYBERRY, see Myrica.
BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM, see Evergreen Shrubs.
BEKBERIS ILICIFOLIA (Holly-Leaved Barberry)...... 3 to 4 feet. One of the best almost evergreen shrubs. 2 to 3 feet. BERBERIS NEUBERTI. Interesting holly-like leaves. .. 3 to 4 feet. BERBERIS THUNBERGII Japan Barberry, .....Specimens, 3 to 4 feet, 75 c , to Forms a compact growth seidom over four feet. 13 to 24 inches. Makes a splendid specimen, groups well with other 15 to 18 inches. shrubs, and as a hedge plant where a low informal
hedge is required nothing can rival it.
For Hedges, vigorous but grown closer in the nur- 18 to 24 inches. sery for this purpose .................... 15 to 18 inches, per $1,000, \$ 100.00$

12 to 15 inches, per 1,000, 75.00
BERBERIS VULGARIS (Common Barberry) Specimemns, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1$ to Familiar to all and is really one of the most useful and 3 to 4 feet. graceful shrubs. Showy fruit in the Fall. 2 to 3 feet.
BERBERIS VULGARIS VAR. PURPUREA. ... Specimens, 4 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
A graceful upright-growing form of the common bar- 3 to 4 feet
berry with rich amber purple foliage. 2 to 3 feet.
BLACK ALDER, see Ilex.
CALIFORNIA PRIVET, see Ligustrum.
CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Sweet Shrub). Specimens, 5 to 6 feet, $\$ 1$ to
Prized for its fragrant blooms. Is a desirable shrub 3 to 4 feet.
CARAGANA ARBORESCENS (Siberian Pea) 2 to 3 feet.

Light pea-green, locust-like foliage, yellow blooms.............. 2 to 3 feet.


## C то F

deciduous flowerina shrubs.
CARAGANA ARBORESCENS VAR. PENDULA.
Desirable weeping form ...........Specimens grafted 5 feet high, $\$ 1.75$ to CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS (New Jersey Tea) ........ 1 to 2 feet. CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS (Button Ball Bush)... 2 to 3 feet. CHAMAECERASUS, see Lonicera.
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINIANA (White Fringe).
Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
More properly a low-growing tree. Flowers white in 2 to 3 feet. drooping panicles. Makes a splendid specimen. CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush).............. 18 to 24 feet.
COLUTEA ABA white blooms in July and August. 18 to 24 inches.
COLUTEA ABORESCENS.....................Specimens, 6 to 8 teet, $\$ 1.00$ to Yellow and orange pea-like flowers.
CORNUS AMOMUM (Silky Dogwood)
CORN US ALBA VAR. SJ BERICA (Red-Twigged Dogwood)
The very much used shrub for solid red-twigged effects
in the winter, is also a desirable shrub at other seasons,
CORNUS ALBA VAR. AUREA (Yellow-Twigged Dogwood)
A very striking variety with bright yellow twigs.
CORNUS FLORIDA, see Deciduous Trees.
CORNUS MAS (Cornelian Cherry)
Tall shrub, yellow flowers before leaves.
CORYLUS MAXIMA VAR. PURPUREA (Hazel-nut).... 2 to 3 feet. Broad-leaved hazel-nut with deep purple foliage. 5 to 7 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 3 to 3 feet ONEASTER HORIZONTALIS .......... Bushy specimens, $\$ 0.75$ to Delightful low-growing shrub with glossy foliage al- 2 to 3 feet. most evergreen, and bright red holly-like fruits.
COTONEASTER SIMONSII
CRATAEGUS, see Deciduous Trees.
CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Quince)
Well-known shrub with very early brilliant scarlet
blooms. It is also used for hedges effectively.
CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Quince)
White form of preceding.
CYTISUS PUPUREUS
Very low-growing pea-like shrub, pink flowers in May.
Each.
$\$ 6.00$

DAPHNE CNERUM, see Evergreen Shrubs.
DAPHNE MEZERUM 3 to 4 feet. to 3 feet.

Tall-growing shrub, double white flowers in July.
UTZIA SCABRA VAR. FL. PL. ROSEA. Specimen
8 to 12 inches.
Tall-growing shrub, double white flowers in July. 5 to 6 feet. Like preceding, excepting flowers, which are pink et, $\$ 1.00$ to EUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER, Specimens, 5 to 6 feet 51 feet. Very beautiful form. Flowers double white. 4 to 5 feet
Specimens 3 to 4 feet 1100 to A very popular and desirable low-growing shrub. 2 to 3 feet. $\begin{aligned} & \text { A very popular and desirable low-growing } \\ & \text { A most interesting and beautiful plant. } 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet. } \\ & 18 \text { inches to } 2 \text { feet. }\end{aligned}$
DEUTZIA LEMOINEI ..........................Specimens, 2 to 12 to 18 inches. This is a cross between Gracilis and Parviflora. It re- 18 to 24 inches. tains much of the dwarf and shapely habit of Gracilis, 12 to 18 inches. but the flowers are in larger clusters. 8 to 12 inches. ERVILLA HYBRIDA VAR AMABILIS ALBA ........ White form and very beautiful. 5 to 7 feet.
4 to 5 feet
DIERVILLA HYBRIDA VAR. CANDIDA 4 to 5 feet.

Very desirable white variety.
DIERVILLA HYBRIDA VAR. EVA RATHKE 5 to 6 feet. Dark red flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

IERVVILLA HYBRIDA VAR. ROSEA 1 to 3 feet.

DIER Moderately dwarf flowers. very light pleasing pini 1 to 2 feet. IERVILLA HYBRIDA VAR. ROSEA VARIEGATA... 3 to 4 feet. 3 to 3 feet. Variegated-leaved form of the preceding, one of the 3 to 4 feet. most beautiful variegated shrubs.
DIERVILLA HYBRIDA VAR. SIEBOLDII
4 to 5 feet. A variegated-leaved form of robust habit.

4
3
3 to 5 feet. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RCA PALUSTRIS (Leather Wood) } 10 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet. } \\ \text { Interesting native shrub, grows well in the shade. } & 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet. }\end{array}$
DOGW00D, see Cornus.
ELDER, see Sambucus.
ELEAGNUS UMBELLATA (Silver Thorn)..Specimens, 5 to 8 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to Effective, tall growing shrub with silvery foliage, spicy 3 to 4 feet.
blooms and showy edible fruit late in the fall. 2 to 3 feet.
ELEAGNUS LONGIPES ................... Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Attractive shrub, edible fruit. } & \\ \text { NYMUS ALATUS (Japan Burning Bush) } 3 \text { feet. }\end{array}$ Very distinct shrub, branches conspicuously winged. 2 to 3 feet.
EUONYMUS AMERICANUS ..................................... 4 to 6 feet. Tall, tree-like, brilliant pendant fruits in fall. 3 to 4 feet.
EUONYMUS OBOVATUS (Trailing form) ................... 1 to 2 feet.
EUONYMUS EUROPEUS (Burning Bush), Specimens, 8 to 10 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to Tall, tree-like, leaves smaller: fruit clusters abundant and showy, grows well in shady places.
EUONYMUS NANUS (Linearis) 5 to 6 feet. Handsome shrub for rockeries and slopes. Slender foli- $\quad 2$ to 3 feet. 3 to 5 feet.
age, and evergreen in protected locations 1 to 2 feet.
EUONYMUS, also see Evergreen Shrubs
EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA ……... Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 2.50$ to FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA (Hybrid) ....Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Hybrid garden form and extremely free blooming. 4 to 5 feet.
One of the best early blooming shrubs. Specimens, 5 to 6 feet 4 feet.
FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA................... Specimens, 5 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Very useful shrub with a wealth of slender, vine-like
branches and profusion of golden bell-like blooms.

## F to L DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA VAR. FORTUNEI,
Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to More shrub-like than the preceding, otherwise very 4 to 5 feet. like it, and a most desirable shrub, profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet.
FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA (Golden Bell), Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to The most common of the Forsythias. Deep green foli- 4 to 5 feet. age and branches, does well in partial shade. 3 to 4 feet.
GLOBE-FLOWER, see Kerria.
GOLDEN-BELL, see Forsythia.
golden spiraea, see Physocarpus.
HAZEL-NUT, see Corylus.
HIBISCUS'SYRIACUS (Althea or Rose of Sharon),
Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
This is a popular garden shrub. The varieties listed 3 to 4 feet. are all very desirable and cover a great range of color 2 to 3 feet. and form. Flowers double unless otherwise noted. 1 to 2 feet. VARIETIES.
BICOLOR. Flower variegated rose and pink.
BOULE DE FEU. Violet red, well formed flowers.
COMTE DE HAINAUT. Good form, light pink.
JEANNE D'ARC. New variety, fine foliage, blooms pure white.
LUTEOLA PLENA. Creamy white and double, quite dwarf.
LEOPOLDII. Flesh color and large, deeply-cut foliage.
PAEONIAFLORA. Rosy purple.
PULCHERRIMUS. Deep rose.
TOTUS ALBUS SIMPLEX. Dwarf, single, purest white.
SINGLE BLUE. Pleasing shade of blue, a novelty in altheas. ST. CLAIR. Light pink, rose at base.
VARIEGATA, foliage variegated. Flower buds deep crimson.
HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES (Sea Buckthorn) ........... 3 to 4 feet. Shrub with whitish appearing leaves and bark.
HONEYSUCKLE, see Lonicera, also Flowering Vines.
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS
2 to 3 feet.

A native shrub which makes a very attractive plant
4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet.
with abundant showy panicles of bloom in June and July.
2 to 3 feet.
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS VAR. GRANDIFLORA ALBA,
This is a wonderful new shrub. Perfectly hardy, Strong, 2 years old. July. (See illustration). Very effective as a single Medium, 1 year old. July. (See illustration). Very effective as a singl specimen, in groups or
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA
3 to 4 feet.
Shrub erect, the flower heads stand upright.
2 to 3 feet.
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA VAR. GRANDIFLORA
Specimens grown to single stem with bushy tops, $\$ 1.00$ to Specimens, 6 to 8 feet, very bushy from ground up, $\$ 2.00$ to
Thriving under a great variety of conditions, it can 4 to 5 feet. be used in so many ways effectively. As a single plant 3 to 4 feet. standing alone it can be trained into a fine specimen.
YDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA
2 to 3 feet.
Magnificent shrub native to Eastern United States, 18 to 24 inches, large bold foliage which turns brilliant red in fall; rare. 12 to 18 inches.
HYDRANGEA RADIATA
3 to 4 feet.
HYPERICUM AUREUM
2 to 3 feet.
Low growing with yellow blooms. July and August.
ILEX SERRATA (Japan Black Alder)
2 to 3 feet.
Very rare, similar to the following, bearing bright red 2 to 3 feet. berries.
ILEX VERTICILLATA (Black Alder)
when in the glory of
3 to 4 feet.
Native of great beauty, especially when in the glory of 2 to 3 feet. its autumn load of brilliant red berries.
INDIGO SHRUB, see Amorpha. 1 to 2 feet.

ITEA VIRGINICA
2 to 3 feet.
Low-growing shrub with glossy foliage and white ter- 18 to 24 inches. minal clusters of bloom, July, desirable.
JAPAN OUINCE, see Cydonia.
KERRIA JAPONICA (Globe Flower) $\qquad$ 2 to 3 feet.
Graceful shrub with deep green bark and yellow blooms.
1 to 2 feet.
KERRIA JAPONICA VAR. AUREA (new) .................... 12 to 15 inches.
KERRIA JAPONICA VAR. LACINIATA (new) ......................... 12 to 15 inches. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { KERRIA JAPONICA VAR. FL. } \\ \text { PL. (Double).... } & 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cl}\text { PL. (Double).... } & 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet. } \\ \text { Form of Kerria } & 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet. }\end{array}$ with quite double 1 to 2 feet. blooms resemb-
ling small yellow roses.
KERRIA TAPONICA VAR. NANA VARIEGATA.
Quite dwarf 18 to 24 inches. form of Kerria 12 to 18 inches. with silvery-like
foliage, blooms single ard yelfoliage, blooms single ard ye
LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE.
(Amur Privet) $\quad 4$ to 5 feet. A very hardy $\quad 3$ to 4 feet. type producing

2 to 3 feet. showy white flowers and quartities of jet black fruits in the fall and winter.
Photo of plant of the new Hydrangea Grandiflora Alba, made at the nursery July 3 last.


Snap-shot of part of one of our blocks of California Privet. We grow acres of this popular hedge plant. See Ligustrum, below

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA (Chi nese Privet)
Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1$ to Very hardy 4 to 5 feet. shrub of up- 3 to 4 feet right habit 2 to 3 feet Much more
hardy than California Privet.
LIGUSTRUM IBOTA VAR REGALIANUM.
Specimens, 3 to 5 feet, $\$ 1$ to Very grace- 3 to 4 feet. ful form of 2 to 3 feet $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ful form of } & 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet } \\ \text { preceding. } & \text { Hedge }\end{array}$ preceding. One of our grade. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { most } & \text { desira- } & 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet. } \\ \text { ble shrubs, } & 1 \text { to } 2 \text { feet }\end{array}$ ble shrubs, 1 to 2 feet. either as a striking specimen or planted in groups. Similar in form to the Japan barberry and equally desirable for hedges. This hardy privet is becoming very popular, and we highly popular, and
LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLI UM VARIEGATA
Form with 3 to 4 feet. Form With $\quad 3$ to 4 feet. beautifully va-
riegated leaves.
LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLI UM AUREA VARIEGA TA …… 1 to 2 feet. Form with distinct golden yellow, variegation.

## LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet),

Specimens, 4 to 8 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Hedge grade, per 1000 Hedge grade, per 1000
36 to 40 inches, $\$ 130.00$
This shrub is now in universal demand as a 36 to 40 inches, $\$ 130.00$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { hedge plant. It will grow everywhere, even in } 24 \text { to } 30 \text { inches, } & 60.00 \\ \text { quite a shady location, in a crowded city atmos- } 20 \text { to } 24 \text { inches, } & 50.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { quite a shady location, in a crowded city atmos- } 20 \text { to } 24 \text { inches, } & 50.00 \\ \text { phere or on the seashore. The leaves are bright } & 15 \text { to } 20 \text { inches; } & 40.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { phere or on the seashore. The leaves are bright } 15 \text { to } 20 \text { inches; } & 40.00 \\ \text { glossy green and almost evergreen. Transplants } 10 \text { to } 15 \text { inches, } & 30.00\end{array}$ without loss and can be trimmed into any de-
sired shape. "How to Plant a Privet Hedge" is
a special circular we send out. Ask for it.
LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS (English Privet or Prim)
Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
This is the "Prim" of the English gardens. Is a very 3 to 4 feet desirable shrub and very hardy. Excellent for hedges. 2 to 3 feet
LINDERA, see Benzoin
LILAC see Syring?
LONICERA SPINOSA (Albert's Honeysuckle) $\qquad$
Low shrub with trailing branches leaves bluish green, 12 to 15 inches. blooms very fragrant and in May; fine for rockeries, etc. 10 to 12 inches. LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA …....... Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Very useful, of vigorous growth, almost evergreen. 3 to 4 feet.
 Almost evergreen; blooms very early, and fragrant. 3 to 4 feet
LONICERA TARTARICA (Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle).
Specimens, 6 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
Well-known bush Honeysuckle, desirable shrub of up- 3 to 4 feet right growth. Fruit red and ornamental; in late summer. 2 to 3 feet.
LONICERA TATARICA VAR. GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. 3 to 4 feet Form of preceding, more showy flower. 1 to 2 feet
MYRICA CERIFERA (Bayberry) ....................................... 1 to 2 feet Very useful for sandy places and near the sea as well 10 to 12 inches. as for general landscape work.
NEILLIA OPULIFOLIUS (Spiraea), see Physocarpus.
PAEONIA MOUTAN (Japan Tree Paeonia). Inquire for list.
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Sweet Syringo) ..... $\$ 1.00$ to An old garden favorite, its sweet flowers and associa- 18 to 24 inches tions making it dear to many.

12 to 18 inches.



Charming garden effects are gained by clipped hedges, creating attractive contrasts with the less formal surroundings.
PtoS DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS. Eac

| Per | Pe |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10. | 100 |

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS VAR. AUREA ........ 2 to 3 feet. Very like preceding and has bright golden foliage. 1 to 2 feet PHILADELPHU'S CORONARIUS VAR. NANUS (Dwarf) 12 to 18 inches. Dwarf form with cushion-like tufts. PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDA VAR. GRANDIFLORUS.

Specimens, 6 to 10 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to Favorite old garden torm, often growing 18 to 20 feet 5 to 6 feet. tall. Large, showy white blooms; not very fragrant. A 4 to 5 feet. PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDA VAR. LEMIOINEI.

Specimens, 3 to 5 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to It retains all the fragrance and freedom of the old 2 to 3 teet. sweet syringo but is far more graceful, the foliage is 18 to 24 inches. more glossy and of more delicate form. 12 to 18 inches.
PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDA VAR. LEMOINEI CAN.
DELABRA ....................................... Specimens, 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Another very desirable form. Branches gracefully 3 to 4 feet. bend under their weight of bloom.
PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDA VAR. LEMOINEI MT.
BLANC. A new and very beautiful form
2 to 3 feet

A veritable ball of white flowers
3 to 4 feet. HILADELPHUS HYBRIDA VAR. SPECIOSISSIMUS.

Specimens, 5 to 7 feet $\$ 100$ to
One of the best syringos, growing 6 to 10 feet, branching freely and producing great wreaths of fragrant white blooms with rich orange centers.
PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIU'S (Ninebark or Spiraea).
Sometimes classed under Spiraea. Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to shrub; does quite well in shady locations Strong-growing HYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS VAR. AUREA.

Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
Golden-leaved form of preceding. Very useful in cre- 4 to 5 feet. ating strong color effects in gardens. 3 to 4 feet.
PIERIS MARIANA (ANDROMEDA) (Stagger Bush) .. 2 to 3 feet.
PRIVET, see Ligustrum.
PRUNUUS AMYGDALUS (Pink Flowering Almond) ..... 2 to 3 feet. Well-known early dwarf Almond, clear pink.
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS VAR. ALBA (Flowering Almond).
White form of preceding
2 to 3 feet
QUINCE (flowering), see Cydonia.
QHODOTYPOS KEBRIODES
Efective..... Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to HUS AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumach) ................ 2 to 3 feet. Low spreading shrub with glossy, aromatic foliage. " 18 to 24 inches. RHUS COPALLINA (Shining Sumach) 3 to 4 feet. Beautiful native shrub, glossy foliage, and the foliage 2 to 3 feet. in the fall is very brilliant. Specimens, 5 to 8 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to
RHUS COTINUS (Smoke Tree) Specimens, 5 t
feathery fower stems. Gives a very pleasant effect. RHUS GLABRA
VAR. LACINI-
ATA (Cut-leaved


Cut-Leaf Stag Horn Sumach, see description on this page. Sumach) ..... 2 to 3 feet Very graceful. 1 to 2 feet RHUS TYPHINA VAR, LACINIATA (New) This remarkable variety of our native stag. horn sumach has the same rapid the common form growth of the same showy, producing bright red fruit, but the leaves are so beautifully formed that they rival the most delicate fern in their inmost delicate fern in their intricacy. Massed with other fo-
liage shrubs the effect is very liage shrubs the effect is very
striking. This shrub will thrive striking. This shrub will
on the poorest of soils.
RIBES AUREUM
(Yellow Flowering Currant)

ROSE, see pages 33 and 34
ROSE ACACIA, see Deciduous Trees.
RUBUS DELICIOSUS $\qquad$
Rockv Mountain Raspberry with pure white flowers. SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS (American Elder)

Native plant. Very useful shrub, especially for planting on moist ground
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS VAR. LACINIATA (New)
A very beautiful variety with graceful fern-like foliage and very rapid growth, forming a bush five to six feet tall and bearing large terminal clusters of fragrant feet tall and bearing large terminal clusters of fragrant creamy white fowers in July, soon followed by jet-black truits, which are very showy, resembling its parent in
this respect. The foliage is its distinctive feature, being this respect. The foliage is its distinctive feature, being feathery and attractive effect.
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS VAR, AUREA (Golden Elder) A popular golden-foliaged form of the preceding, very useful for massing for color effect.

4 to 5 feet
3 to 4 feet
2 to 3 feet

[^2]2 to 3 feet 1 to 2 feet 4 to 5 feet 3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 1 to 2 feet.

SILVER THORN, see Eleagnus.
SMOKE-TREE, see Rhus Cotinus.
SNOWBALL, see Viburnum.
SNOWBERRY, see Symphoricarpus.
SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA (Spiraea)
Graceful, rapid growing shrub with sumach-like leaves
and terminal clusters of showy white blossoms in July.
SORBUS ARBUTIFOLIA (Red Chokecherry)
Graceful low growing shrub, brilliant autumn foliage.
SPICE-BUSH, see Benzoin.
SPIRAEA ALBIFLORA (Japonica Alba) $\qquad$ .Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, Low growing, white panicles in July and August.
SPIRAEA ARGUTA .............................. Specimens, 5 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.0)$ to One of the best of the Spiraeas of recent introduction. 3 to 4 feet.
resembles Thunbergi, but is taller and leaves broader. 2 to 3 feet.
SPIRAEA BULLATA (Crispifolia) 1 to 2 feet
Very dwarf, crinkled dark green foliage; flowers deep rosy pink
SPIRAEA BUMALDA ....................... Specimens, 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 1.03$ to
Another dwarf bushy type with rosy pink flower heads.
SPIRAEA BUMALDA VAR. A. WATERER. Specimens, 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
New form of preceding with very deep red blooms 21 to 3 feet.
Is very desirable, having the same habit of blooming 1 to 2 feet.
all summer, fine for foregrounds ard hedges.
SPIRAEA SORBIFOLIA, see Sorbaria.
Purplish foliage while young, flowers rosy pink in July. 2 to 3 feet
SPIRAEA OPULIFOLIUS, see Physocarpus.
SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA (Plum-Leaved)....Specimens, 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA VAR. FL. PL. (Bridal Wreath).

Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
Usually known as Bridal Wreath, a fine old garden 3 to 4 feet. shrub, foliage in the fall very brilliant. $\quad 2$ to 3 feet
SPIRAEA THUNBERGI ............................Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to Charming spiraea with graceful form and abundant 3 to 4 feet bloom. Its delicate foliage turns quite brilliant in the 2 to 3 feet. fall, one of our most desirable shrubs. 1 to 2 feet.
SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI ....................... Specimens, 4 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.09$ to Perhaps the most beautiful of all the spiraeas, both in 3 to 4 feet. leaf and in bloom. Form is graceful and the blooms 2 to 3 feet. quite envelop it in white about Decoration Day time. 1 to 2 feet
STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA
eet, $\$ 1.00$ to
Small shrub, foliage deeply toothed; graceful, pendant 2 to 3 feet
branches. Splendid foreground plant.
ST. JOHNSWORTH, see Hypericum.
STRAWBERRY SHRUB, see Calycanthus.
STUARTIA PENTAGYNA
… ...........
$\qquad$ . Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 1.50$ to A beautiful native shrub with creamy white flowers 3 to 4 feet in August. Handsome habit and foliage.
SUMACH, see Rhus.
SUMACH, CUT-LEAVED, see Rhus.
SWEET SHRUB, see Calycanthus.
SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSA (Snowberry)
Slender shrub, bearing clusters of waxy white fruits late in the fall. Grows well in partial shade.
SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS (Indian Currant)
Graceful shrub, bearing long wreaths of coral red
berries which remain on into winter. Very desirable for
planting under the shade of other shrubs and trees.
SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS VAR. VARIEGATA..
Form of preceding with variegated foliage.
3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 1 to 2 feet. INGA JAPONICA (Japan Tree Lilac), Specimens, 5 to 7 feet 1100 to A stately tree-like shrub, producing large terminal
clusters of creamy white blossoms in July.
SYRINGA JOSIKAEA (Late Blooming Blue Lilac).
Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
Tall shrub with glossy foliage, bloom a clear, deep blue 3 to 4 feet.
and weeks later than the common lilacs.
SYRINGA PERSICA (Persian or French Lilac).
Graceful lilac with beautiful blooms $A$


Single Lilac, Marıe Legray, see Syringa, page 21.

Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to very valuable 4 to 5 feet h a r d, y 3 to 4 fect

S YRINGA
PERSICA
VAR. AL-
Persian).
Specimens, 4 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ to Like pre- 3 to 4 feet ceding, flow- 2 to 3 feet. turity quite
white, another very desirable shrub with a refined graceful habit.
S YR IN G A
VILLOSA
(Pink Late
Blooming)
Specimens, 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 1$ to Erect shrub 3 to 4 feet. bearing 2 to 3 feet. large clusters of a pleasing rose pink, fragrant blooms in June at about the same time as Lilac Josikaea.

The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut.
S Tо $Z \quad$ DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Each. | Per | Per |

SYRINGA VULGARIS (The Old Garden Lilac) Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1$ to $\mid \$ 5.00$ Old garden favorite, it is most happy planted in large 3 to 41 Old garden favorite, it is most happy planted in large to 4 feet. mass. Hedge grade. edge grade.
2 to 3 feet 1 to 2 feet.
SYRINGA VULGARIS VAR. ALBA (White Lilac),
Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to The old White Lilac, growing oftentimes to tree-like 3 to 4 feet. proportions. This is a really desirable shrub for hedges 2 to 3 feet. Foliage remains on well irto the winter.

Hedge grade. 2 to 3 feet. 1 to 2 feet.
SYRINGA VULGARIS NEW VARIETIES OF LILACS.
These naw warieties of lilacs are all Specimens, 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to desirable and quite as hardy as the older kinds. 3 to 4 feet. ALPHONSE AVALIE Double. Very large panicle 24 inches blue, shaded violet
AMBROSE VERSCHAFELT. Double, deep lilac red.
PRES. MASSART. Single, deep wine red.
MARIE LEGRAY. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white lilac.
MME. LEMOINE. Double ard of the purest white. We consider it the best double white.
PRESIDENT GREVY. Double, light blue, very large truss.
SYRINGO, see Philadelphus.
TAMARIX PARVIFLORA (Africana) ...... Specimens, 4 to 7 feet, 50 c . to Shrub of very graceful willow habit, produces a pro-
fusion of small delicate pink flowers.
TAMARIX ODESSANA (Caspian Tamarix)
Sinil
Similar to preceding in form, foliage light sage green;
flowers in large terminal clusters from July to September.
tree PaEonia, see Paeonia Moutan.
VIBURNUM CASSINOIDFS (Withe Rod) A very desirable native species and much used in
VIBURNUM DENTATUM (Arrow Wood)
A handsome shrub, will thrive where the ground is too moist for many shrubs.
VIBURNUM LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree) Specimes, 7 Tall shrub, producing showy flat cymes of white fol 7 feet, $\$ 0.75$ to lowed by fruits changing from green to
VIBURNUM LENTAGO (Nanny-berry) to red and black.
Tree-like in growth, showy fruit staying on all winter.
3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet.
VIBURNUM OPULUS (Cranberry Tree).... Specimens, 5 to 7 feet, $\$ 0.75$ to Much like the following, but flower heads are flat with 4 to 5 feet. but on outside row of sterile flowers; fruits showy 4 to 5 feet.
VIBURNUM OPULUS VAR. STERमLE (Snowball).
Specimens, 5 to 6 feet, $\$ 0.75$ to
The old fashion snowball known to all lovers of old 3 to 4 feet fashioned shrubs and even now very popular. 2 to 3 feet.
VIBURNUM OPULUS NANUS. Bushy, desirable ..... 8 to 12 inches. An interesting dwarf bush forming a clump of foliage. 6 to 8 inches.

A rare Snd 4 to 5 feet.
VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM (Japan Single Snowball).
Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 2.00$ to
A most beautiful shrub for planting on the lawn as a 3 to 4 feet. single specimen or for grouping with other shrubs. The 2 to 3 feet. habit is bushy and compact, the foliage is most beauti- 1 to 2 feet. fully crimped or plicated, and the flowers produced in great profusion, envelop the whole shrub in June. The
foliage in the Fall turns to the most brilliant amber.
VIBCRNUM TOMENTOSC゙M VAR. PLICATUM (Japan Snowball).


Double White Lilac, Mme. Le. moine. See Syringa on this page.

Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, \$2 to Specimens, 4 to 6 feet, $\$ 2$ to
This variety 3 to 4 feet. is now very 2 to 3 feet. generally known 1 to 2 feet. as the double flowering Tapan Snowball and is in uniWersal demand.
WEIGELA, see Diervilla.
WINTER-BERRY, see Ilex.
XANTHOCER-
As SORBIFO
LIA
Beautiful....... 2 to 3 feet.
leaves mountain-ash shaped.
XANTHOR -
RHIZA APII
FOLIA (Y e 1
low Root), Large clumps, $\$ 1$ to
A low grow- 12 to 18 inches. ing shrub with 8 to 12 inches. very attractive 6 to 8 inches. foliage assuming
rich tints in the autumn. Much used as a cover plant in the shade, especially under trees.
$\$ 3.50$ $2.50 \quad \$ 15.00$ ..... 12.00
8.00
30.00

| 6.00 | 50.00 |
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50.00 ..... 35.00 ..... $3.00 \mid 25.00$
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| .15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
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| .50 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
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| .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 5.00 | $\ldots .0$ | $\ldots \ldots$ |
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| .50 | 4.50 | 35.00 |
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Wistaria Chinensis.

## Hardy Flowering Vines.



 | 1 |
| :--- |
|  |

6 to 10 feet, $\$ 0.75$ to Our native Woodbine or Virginia Creeper grows almost anywhere; clean, glossy foliage.
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)
Leaves like great Morning Glory foliage; curious pipelike flowers. A splendid vine.
BITTERSWEET, see Celastrus.
BOSTON IVY, see Ampelopsis.
CELASTRUS' ARTICULATUS (Japan Bittersweet).
Trimmed in shrub form, 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 1.00$ to
More rapid grower than our native Bittersweet.
2 to 3 feet
CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Common Bittersweet)
Native vine of great beauty, very hardy. 4 to 6 feet

CLEMATIS VIORNA AR Deauty, very hardy 2 to 3 feet.
3 to 4 feet. 3 to 4 feet.
2 to 3 feet 1 to 2 feet.

CLEMATIS FLAMMULA (Sweet Clematis) (Sarlet) $\qquad$ 3 to 4 feet.

ATIS FLAMMULA (Sweet Clematis) ...... Strong, 3 years.
CLEMATy similar to the following, but blooming earlier. Strong, 2 years
Nothing finer than this clematis has Clematis).
Nothing finer than this clematis has appeared for Strong, 3 years.
years. Its foliage is clean and glossv. Its flowers Strong, 2 years. are delicate, star-like, purely white, and fragrant.
CLEMATIS HYBRIDS. Large flowering fragiant.
HENRYII. Large white. Strong, 2 years
Strong, 1 year.
 2 years.
MAD. ANDRE. Large deep wine red................................... 2 years. 2 years.
RAM@NA. Large light lavender. ............................................ 2 years. 2 years
CLIMBING ROSES, see page 34.
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, see Aristolochia.
ENGLISH IVY, see Hedera.
HEDERA HELIX (English Ivy) .................... Large specimens, $\$ 1.00$ to
Very useful as a clinging vine, and desirable for In pots, 2 to 3 feet. covering walls and the ground in shady places. In pots, 1 to 2 feet.
HEDERA HELIX VAR CONGLOMERATA (Dwarf) .. 1 to 2 feet. HONEYSUCKLE, see J,onicera.
JAFAN BITTERSWEET, see Celastrus
JAPAN IVY, see Ampelopsis.
LONICERA JAPONICA VAR, AUREA RETICULATA

Honeysuckle with golden leaves; very desirab
riety. The hardiest of the Japan Honeysuckles.
LONICERA JAPONICA VAR. CHINENSIS (Chinese
Honevsuckle). Rich, dark foliage.
LONICERA JAPONICA VAR. HALLIAN̈A (Hall's Ever-
green)
The popular Evergreen Honeysuckle, flowers white,
turning to yellow; very fragrant; very desirable.
LYCIUM CHINENSE (Matrimony Vine)
A woody climber, bearing pale pink blooms and red fruit.
MATRIMONY VINE, see Lycium
PERIPLOCA GRAECA (Silk Vine), Glossy leaves .......
PUERARIA JAPONICA (Kudzu Vine)
POSERARIA APSMNING, see page 34.
ROSES, CLIMBING, see
SILK VINE, see Periploca.
TECOMA GRANDIFLORA (Japan Trumpet Creeper)
TECOMA GRANDIFLORA (Japan Trumpet Creeper) .....
TECOMA RADICANS (Trumpet Creeper)
Our native species and a very desirable vine.
WISTARIA CHINENSIS (Purple)
One of the best Wistaria; blooms before leaves appear.
The many ways that this splendid vine can be used to
advantage mark it as one of our most important vines.
WISTARIA CHINENSIS VAR. ALBA (White)
White form of the preceding. Very effective.
WISTARIA MULTIJUGA
Racemes of flowers three to four feet long
WISTARIA SPECIOSA (American Wistaria)
This Wistaria blooms after the leaves are developed.
WOODBINE, see Ampelopsis.

## Hardy Herbaceous Plants.



Hollyhock, see Althaea below.

ALL plants whose roots are hardy and remain alive from year to year and whose tops die annually to the ground are classified under this heading. It includes such splendid garden plants as Paeonies, Iris, Larkspurs, etc The great ease with which these plants can be grown and their great variety of color and form and season of bloom make them indispensable for the garden. Of late years, there has been a steadily increasing demand for this class of plants as well as a great improvement in the varieties, so that they now make an important feature in the business of many nurserymen. We are making them a specialty at the nursery, growing them in large quantities out in the open fields under the most favorable conditions. The classification s the one adopted by Prof. L. H. Bailey in the Cyciopedia of American Iforiculture.

Height at flowering season and time of blossoming, general color of bloom, and very brief descriptions only are attempted in this abridged list.

## A Alphabetical List.

ACHILLEA FILIPENDULINA (Fern-leaved Yarrow). 3 to 4 feet. June to September. This is a very decorative plant, clear yellow, producing flat corymbs.

- ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM VAR. RUBRA (Red Yarrow). 1 to 3 feet. June to Octo ber. Aromatic, fern-like foliage, which is very ornamental. Wine red.
ACHILLEA PTARMICA VAR. FL. PL. (Pearl).- to 2 feet. May to Oct. Double white.
A very effective plant, especially when in bloom. Much prized as a cut flower.
*ACHILLEA TOMENTOSUM (Wooly Yarrow). 8 to 10 inches. June and July. Handsome cut foliage and bright yellow flowers
ACONITUM AUTUMNALE (Monk's Hood). 5 to 6 feet. September, October. Deep blue and a stately showy plant.
ACONITUM FISHERI (Monk's Hood). 4 to 6 feet. August and September. Light blue.
ACONITUM NAPELLUS (Monk's Hood). 3 to 4 feet. June to July. Deep blue.
ACONITUM NAPELLUS BI-COLOR (Monk's Hood). 3 to 4 feet. July and August. Blue, mottled with white
ACONITUM NAPELLUS VAR. ALBUM (Monk's Hood). Like preceding, but flowers almost white.
ADAM'S NEEDLE, see Yucca.
*AEGOPODIUM' PODAGRARIA VARIEGATA. One foot. Splendid for covering the ground under trees. Will grow anywhere, even in shady places.
ALTHAEA (Hollyhocks).
Always a popular garden plant and while they are grown from seed it takes one season of growrh before they will bloom. There is always, therefore, a demand for plants of a blooming size. They require a very rich soil to get the best results. Following colors: Double Crimson, Red, White, Yellow, Single-mixed; Double-mixed; Allegheny-semi-douDou
ble.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE (Golden-tuft). $1 / 2$ to 1 foot. May and Tune.
Forms a clump of velvety foliage and flowers are the richest yellow and fragrant.
AMSONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. 2 to 4 feet. Glossy, willow-like leaves, forming a bushy mass of foliage. Flowers white. June
ANEMONE JAPONICA. 2 to 4 feet. September and October. Graceful and charming in every way. Thrives best in well draired soil and protected exposure.

Alba. Pure white petals, yellow center. Rubra. Light rose petals.
Queen Charlotte. Semi-double, pirk. Whirlwind. Pure white semi-double.
ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA ALBA. 2 to 3 feet. July to October. Creamy white.
ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA VAR. KELWAYI. 2 to 3 feet. July to October. Briliant yellow daisies in great masses, splendid for cutting.
APIOS TUBEROSA. 6 to 8 feet. July. Of climbing habit and with wistaria-like foliage. Blooms in clusters of pea-like flowers of a reddish chocolate color
AQUILEGIA COERULEA (Columbine). 1 to 2 feet. May to September.
AQUILEGIA COERULEA HYBRIDA. 1 to 2 feet. May to September. A great variety of shades from deep blue to rose.
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA. 2 to 3 feet. May to September
Another Rocky Mountain Columbine with lono yellow spurs
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA VAR. ALBA. 2 to 3 feet. May to August.
AQUILEGIA VULGARIS (European Columbine). 1 to 3 feet. June to August. Rose blue, white, assorted colors.


Japan Anemone, "Whirlwind."
*ARABIS ALBIDA (Rock Cress). $1 / 2$ to 1 foot. April. A beautiful low-growing plant with velvety foliage which is evergreen. Mass of snow-white in April, making it one of the earliest plants to bloom.
ARENARIA GRANDIFLORA (Sandwort). 6 inches. May. Close-growing evergreen plant, forming a carpet of verdure. Very desirable for rock work; pure white.
ARMERIA FORMOSA. 6 to 12 inches. July and August. Bright pink. Fine for borders and rockery.
ARMERIA MARITIMA SPLENDENS. (Thrift). 9 inches. July and August.
Evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which
innumerable flowers appear in dense heads. Pink.
*ARUNCUS SYLVESTER (Spiraea Aruncus). 5 to 6 feet. May and June. Creamy white.
A desirable, strong-growing plant
ARUNDO DONAX (Giant Reed). 8 to 20 feet. Deco. rative tall grass or reed.

* ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (Butterfly Milkweed). 2 to 3 feet. July and August. Orange.
ASPERULA ODORATA (Sweet Woodruff). 6 to 8 inches. May and June. White.

[^3]FOR SPECIAL DISCOUNTS SEE PAGE TIVO.


Shasta Daisy, see Chrys. anthemum beloz.
*ASTER ALPINA. 6 to 8 inches. May to June. Low growing plants; fine for borders; effective for rock-

* ery. Flowers bright purple, rich yellow center. feet. October and November

A variety of our native New England aster, with very large flowers in the greatest profusion. Color, clear rosy red with rich golden center.
*ASTILBE CHINENSIS. 2 to 3 feet. June. Pink to rose. Very desirable. Splendid rew garden spiraea.
*ASTILBE JAPONICA VAR. GRANDIFLORA. 1 to 2 feet. May and June, Creamy white.
ASTILBE, also see Ulmaria.
BABY'S BREATH, see Gypsophila.
*BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS (False Indigo). 4 to 6 feet. June and July. Clear blue. Foliage effective and BEARD TONGUE, see Penstemon
BEE BALM, see Monarda.
BEE LARKSPUR, see Delphinium
*BELEMCANDA CHINENSIS (Blackberry Lily). 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Yellow.
RELL FLOWER, see Platycodon and Campanuia
BELLIS PERENNIS FL. PL. (Double English Daisy). 2 to 4 inches. March to May. Pink, white and rose. Assorted.
BEROAMOT, see Monarda.
BLACKBERKY LILY, see Belemcanda.
BLANKET FLOWER, see Gaillardia.
BLEEDING HEART, see Dicentra
*BOCCOLSA see Campanula
*BOCCONIA CORDATA (Tree Calamdine). 5 to 8 feet. August and September. Spikes of feathered white. Splendid background plant.
-BOLTONIA ASTEROIIES. 6 to 8 teet. August and September.
Tall plant, producing great masses of aster-like flowers, white with yellow center.
*BOLTONIA LAP $1 S Q U A M A E$. 6 to 8 feet. August and September.
Similar to above excepting color of bloom, which is light lavender, deep yellow center.
BOLTONIA LATISQUAMAE NANA. 12 to 15 inches. August to September. A dwarf form of the above. A new and desirable form.
BUTTERCUP, see Ranunculus.
BUTTERFLY WEED, see Asclepias.
CAMPANULA CARPATICA. $1 / 2$ to 1 foot. June to October. Blue.
Like the other Campanulas, the flowers are bell-shaped. In this species they are produced singly on delicate wiry stems, and are deep blue. One of the best dwarf plants.
CAMPANULA CARPATICA VAR. ALBA. $1 / 2$ to 1 foot. June to October.
Similar to preceding otherwise than the color of the flowers, which are white.
CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA. June to October.
This species produces its flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are in loose clusters, and are very effective. Color blue.
CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA VAR. ALBA. June to Octoher. Pure white.
*CAMPANULA GLOMERATA. $1 / 2$ to 2 feet. June to October. Blue spikes. Fine border plant and if naturalized amorg shrubs will remain vigorous for years.
CANDYTUFT, see Iberis.
CAMOMILE, see Anthemis.
CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (Snow in Summer). May a:d June. 6 inches.

* CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA (Dusty Miller). 1 to 2 feet. Velvety white fern-like foliage, fine for borders.
CHRISTMAS-ROSE, see Heleborus.
CHRYSANTHEMUN LFUCANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM (Burbank's Shasta Daisy).
Flowers are of the purest glistening white, abcut four inches in diameter.
*CHRYSANTHEMUM ULIGINOSUM. 4 to 5 feet. July to September. The Giant Daisy.
CHRYSANTHEMUM HARDY GARDEN. Pompors
The hardy garden types are most valuable for late fall flowers. The plants we offer are well established in pots and will flower abundantly the first season Price per pot, 25 cents; per 10 pots, $\$ 2.00$; per 100 pots, $\$ 15.00$.

VARIETIES.
Dinizulu. Violet pink.
Dundee. Bright scarlet maroon.
Rhoda. Delicate shade of silver pink.
Cerise Queen. Striking shade of cerise pink.
Donkelari. Bright golden yellow.
Gloire de France. Exquisite silver pink.
Goldfinch. Small, golden yellow.
Queen of Whites. Large, creamy white.
Queen of Bul. Beautiful violet rose.
Prince of Wales. Pure white.
Sunset. Bright golden bronze.
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley). 2 to 6 inches. May. White.


Lily of the Valley, see Convallaria, this page.
*COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA (Tickseed). 1 to 2 feet. June to October. One of the best golden yellow flowers for the garden. Star-like blooms produced on wiry stems.
The above Hardy Herbaceous Plants are oirered in three sizes, as follows, unless othervise noted. The very heavy field clumps can only be smpplied in the sorts marked with a * to the left.
Very strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight) ...........
Strong Field Grown, usual size (Express recommended)....
field grown) ................................. 50e. $\quad \mathbf{\$ . 0 0}$ 25c. Per 100 $\$ \mathbf{\$ 5 . 0 0}$ 15.06) 15.00
10.00 FOR SPECIAL DISCOUNTS SEE PAGE TVWO.
*COREOPSIS ROSEA. 8 to 12 inches. July to September. Rosy-pink, yellow center. Dark green cut leaf foliage, interesting foreground plant.
*CORONILLA VARIA (Crown Vetch). June to Aug ust.
A rampant creeper, with handsome globular heads of showy bright pink and white sweet pea-shaped flowers; a useful plant for covering tough banks for flowers; a usef
CROWN VETCH, see Coronilla.
DAPHNE, see Evergreen Shrubs.
DAISY, see Bellis and Chrysanthemum.
DAISY SHASTA, see Chrysanthemum.
DELPHINIUM ELATUM (Bee Larkspur). 3 to 6 feet. June to August. Deepest blue.
DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM. 3 to 6 feet. June to August. This type of Larkspur is superb. Color, soft porcelain blue; produced on tall spikes.
DELPHINUM GRANDIFLORA (Chinese Larkspurs).
2 to 3 feet. June to September.
A form of Larkspur with delicate cut foliage and producing a profusion of flowers of deepest blue, light blue or white, on loosely arranged spikes.
DESMODIUM PENDULIFOLIUM. Sept. and Oct.
While it is a true herbaceous plant the growth is so full and shrublike that by Fall it has made a bushy plant from 3 to 5 feet high. Covered with


Sweet William, see Dianthus Barbatus. wine red, pea-shaped bloom, which makes it very. attractive. It is effective planted in masses where it has room to develop, grouped with shrubs or in the herbaceous border. A few large clumps at 50 c . and 75 c . each, smaller sizes same prices as other plants.
DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William). 1 to 2 feet. July to September.
Dear to the heart of many a flower lover, the literature of the old-time garden teems with pleasant references to this splendid plant. Perfectly hardy and easily grown, its brilliant flowers lasting for many weeks.

ALL COLORS MIXED. No end of combinations of color
EMPEROR WILLIAM. The most intense velvety crimson red imaginable.
PEACH BLOW. A most delicate clear pink suggesting a shading of sulphur.
DIANTHUS DELTOIDES (Maiden Pink). 6 to 10 inches. May to July.
Small fragrant pink flowers. Evergreen bluish green foliage.
信
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS VAR. HER MAJESTY. 9 to 12 inches. May and June Double white; fragrant. As large and finely formed as a carnation pink.
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS VAR. PERPETUAL SNOW. 9 to 12 inches. May to October A revelation in Hardy Pinks. Beautifully fringed, pure white, clove-scented.
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS HYB. NAPOLEON III. 9 to 12 inches. May to September.
Clear crimson red.
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS VAR. WHITE RESERVE. 9 to 12 inches. May to July.
Beautiful double white and very fragrant.
*DICENTRA EXIMIA. 1 to 2 feet. May to September. Pink
A beautiful Bleeding Heart of dwarf habit, producing graceful spikes of pendant blooms. DICENTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart). 2 to 3 feet. May and June. Rose and white. An old favorite. Keeps well as a cut flower.
DICTAMNUS ALBUS FRAXINELLA (Gas-plant), 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Very fragrant, white.
*DICTAMNUS ALBUS VAR. RUBRA. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Rose color.
DIGITALIS PURPUREA (Fox Glove). 3 to 5 feet. July and August. Old-fashioned gaarden favorite of easiest culture.


Fox-glove, see Digitalis, this page.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM VAR. EXCELSUM (Harpur Crewe). 2 to 3 feet. May and June. Large showy yellow flowers.
*ECHINACEA PURPUREA (Purple Cone-flower). 3 to 5 feet. July to September.
EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM VAR. RU'BRUM. 12 to 13 inches. June to July. Crimson.
EPIMEDUM PINNATUM VAR. COLCHICUM, 10 to 12 inches. Brilliant golden yellow. May to June.
EPIMEDIUM DIPHYLLUM ROSEUM. 10 to 15 inches. April to May. Rose.
EPIMEDIUM LILACINUM, 1 to 2 feet. May to June. Beautiful lilac flowers.
EPIMEDIUM MUSSCHIANUM. 10 to 15 inches. May to June. Pale yellow flowers.
EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM NIVEUM. 10 to 12 inches. May to June. White.
*ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE (Ravenna Grass). 6 to 10 feet. October. One of the tallest grasses. 25c. to $\$ 1.00$ each, according to size of clump.
ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTINUM (Sea Holly). 3 to 4 feet. July to August. Finely cut shiny foliage with thistle-like flowers of amethystine blue.
EULALIA, see Miscanthus.
EUPHORBIA COROLLATA (Spurge). 1 to 2 feet. July to Oct. White. Splendid border plant.
FALSE INDIGO, see Baptisia.
FESTUCA GLAUCA. 1 to $1 / 2$ feet. June. Silvery blue foliage grass.
FLAGS, see 1ris.
The above Hardy Herbaceous Plants are ofiered in three sizes, as follows, inless otherwise moted. The very heavy field clumps can only be supplied in the sorts marked with $a$ * to the left.

Very strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight) $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \text { 50c. } & \mathbf{\$ 4 . 0 0} \\ 255 . & \mathbf{2 2 . 0 4} \\ \mathbf{1 5 c .} & \mathbf{1 . 2 5}\end{array}$


FORGET-ME-NOT, see Myosotis.
FOX GLOVE, see Digitalis.
FRAXINELLA, see Dictamnus.
FUNKIA FORTUNEI. A rare type.
${ }^{*}$ FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA. 6 to 12 inches. August to October. Pale lilac
FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA VAR. ALBA-MARGINATA. 6 to 12 inches. August to October. Pale lilac. Foliage margined with white.
*FUNKIA OVATA. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. July to September. Deep blue.
*FUNKIA SIEBOLDIANA (Day Lily). 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. July and August. Pale lilac. Silvery blue foliage. Like all the following forms of Funkia, this Day Lily thrives well in the shade, forming effective clumps of heart-shaped foliage, flower spikes well above it.
FUNKIA. SUBCORDATA (White Day Lily). 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. July and August. White. Light green foliage.
*FUNKIA UNDULATA VARIEGATA. 8 to 12 inches, One of the best variegated-leaved plants. Attractive for the border.
FERNS, HARDY. Charming native plants. $V$ ARIETIES.
Adiantum Pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). One of the prettiest. Grows about a foot high in rich shades, and responds readily to cultivation.
Asplenium Filix-foemina (Lady $\underset{2}{\text { Fern) }}$ to ${ }_{\text {feet }}^{\text {A }}$, large, handsome Fern 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage.
Asplenium Thelypteroides (Siiver Spleenworth). Attains a height of thiree feet, and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide.
Dennstaedtia Punctilobula (Hay-scented or Gossamer Fern). Grows 1 to 2 feet high. Fronds pale green.
Dryopteris Cristata (Crested Wood Fern). This is an evergreen Fern; grows about a foot high.
Dryopteris Marginalis (Evergreen Wood Fern). One of our prettiest evergreen species.

Matteuccia Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). One of the most stately, and one of the best for cultivation.
Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide.
Osmunda Claytoniana. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry shaded places. Polypodium Vulgare (Common Polypody). One of the best evergreen species for rockwork.
Polystichum Acrostichoides. (Christmas Fern). An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided.
Woodwardia Areolata (Netted Chain Fern): Grows 12 to 18 inches high.
Dryopteris Spinulosa (Wood Fern). Ever green species, about 15 inches high.
GAILLARDIA ARISTATA (Blanket Flower). 2 to 3 feet. July to Oct. Bright red, yellow splashes.
GEUM HELDREICHI, 10 to 12 inches. May to August. Pretty border plant, producing beautiful orange-colored fowers.
GEUM HELDREICHI SPLENDENS. New variety even more showy than preceding.
GERMAN IRIS, see page 27.
GIANT REED, see Arundo.
GOLDEN-GLOW, see Rudbeckia.
GOLDEN ROD, see Solidago.
GRASS SEED, see page 39.
GRASSES, see Erianthus and Miscanthus.
GROUND IVY, see Neneta.
*GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. 3 to 4 feet. July to October. Known as Infant's Breath Produces a mass of the smallest white flowers so disposed as to form a veritable cloud of bloom. Keeps well when cut.
GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA FL. PL. 3 to 4 feet. July to October.
A new double form and very desirable. 50 cents.
HARDY FERNS, see Ferns.
${ }^{*} H E L E N I U M$ AUTUMNALE (Sneezeweed). 6 to 7 feet. August and September.
One of the best tall-growing garden plants. Flowers golden yellow; in large masses.
HELENIUM GRANDICEPHALUM CUPREUM. 3 to 4 feet. July to September.
This new variety of Helenium produces coppery red flowers of a rich shade.
"HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANI. 4 to 6 feet. August to October.
Fine golden yellow, valuable late flowering plant.
HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS FL. PL. 3 to 4 feet. August to October.
Resembles Golden-Glow, but more double and less tall grower.
${ }^{4}$ HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS. 5 to 7 feet. October and November
The tall flower spikes of the plant produced so late in the season with their mediur sized, sunflower-like blooms, disposed all along the stems, make it especially useful.
-HELIOPSIS LAEVIS. 4 to 5 feet. July to November
Annther good hardy plant with rich yellow daisy-like fowers in great profusion.
HELEBORUS NIGER (Christmas Rose). 6 to 12 inches. October to March.
This interesting plant really produces its flowers in the winter, out of doors. Dainty begonia-like blooms, almost hidden in a clump of glossy evergreen leaves. It is best to select a place for this plant which is sheltered from the winds in winter and where it can remain for years undisturbed.

The following yellow lilies are all very desirable.
HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA VAR. MAJOR. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. June and July. Rich orange yellow, new and rare. Strong plants 50 cents.
HEMEROCALLIS DUMORTTERII (Earlv Yellow Lily), Japan. 1 to 2 feet. June. Deep yellow and fragrant. Makes a splendid foreground plant.
*HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA (Lemon Lily). 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Pale lemon yellow; fragrant. This old garden favorite is most effective when grown in generous masses.
*HEMEROCALLIS FULVA (Orange Lily). 2 to 4 feet. July and August.
This grand old lily is now much in demand for naturalizing in large masses and when wanted in large quantities we will be glad to quote special prices.
The above Hardy Herbaceons Plants are offered in three sixes, as follows, unleas otherwise noted. The very heavy field clumps can fonly be snpplied in the sorts marked with a *o the left.

Very strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight) ............

Strong Field Grown, usual size (Express recommended)..... | Each |
| :--- |
| 50c. |
| $\mathbf{\$ 4 . 0 0} 10$ |

Smaller size (mostly field grown)

## Japanese Iris (rris Kxmpferi or Levigata.)


wonderfully varied in color and form.
very robust, stems branched, flowers of larger size. yellow markings at the base.

THIS splendid type of Iris is one of the most importani of our strictly hardy rermanent garden plants. For effective habit and gorgeous display of color it stands alone at its blossoming season, which is June 20th to July 20th. The plants form strong clumps of effective narrow flag-like foliage, effective narrow flag-like three feet high. The flower one to three feet high. The flower stems the flower heads well above the ing the
VARIETIES.
V.ARIETIES.
BLUE JAY. Late, medium tall, vigorous, very large, splendid form; deep yeilow at base, changing to $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ soft azure blue.
DINAH. Mid-season, very tall, medium to large, double, deep blue suffused with royal purple.
FRANCELLA. Early, medium tall, medium size, segme:ts uiform size and broad, almost white at base, changing to deep rose at margins, effective.
GOLD BOUND. Mid-season to late, Of purest waxy white, showirg the

ATHRYN. Early, tall and vigorous; broad, pale blue, beauifully veined royal purple.
KUMO-NO-SHO. Double, mid-season, tall, good size, white at base, freely veined rose,
which suftuses the segment at the outer margin.
KUMO-NO-NYE. Late, double, splendid form, richest velvety royal blue, suffused slightly with royal purple, brilliant yellow throat
OSHOKUN. Double, early, very tall and branching, flower large ard showy, segments rich blue penciled deeper blue with white radiating lines.
PYRAMID. Early to late, very strong grower and free bloomer, of largest size and splendid form, segments light blue at base, to deep blue on margins, suffused with royal purple. PURITY. Early, medium size, of the purest waxy white
ROSY-MORN. Mid-season, tall and graceful, white at base, shading to deep rose.
SNOW BOUND. Double, purest white, large and vigorous.
URC-IN. Double, mid-season, tall and much branched, flower large, pale blue white, changing to rich clear blue.

## German Iris (Iris Germanica) (Fleur-de-Lis.)

THESE splendid garden plants have been favorites for years and are so hardy and easily grown and produce such a bountiful display of beautiful flowers that they can be considered one of the most important of our garden plants. They are of easiest culture, requiring no special treatment, and will remain for years, even enduring neglect, ard produce regularly each year their fine display of blooms.

VARIETIES.
AURIOLE. Late, medium dwarf, very similar to Sans Souci in form and color, beautifully penciled deep velvety purple.
BLUE-BIRD. Medium to tall and quite early, full, incurved, of a clear deep blue color.
BRIDESMAID. Medium to tall, mid-season; very full and incurved, light rosy blue, changing to deeper blue on the margins, which are exquisitely penciled.
CANDICANS. Mid-season and medium size of growth; very little ircurved and of the clearest pale blue; freely veined with splashes of pure white. Very distinct
DECORA. Medium to low, mid-season, clear blue. white veined with rosy purple.
EDITH COOK. Medium to low grower, mid-season to late, of strong vigorous habit; of the clearest doep yellow. freely splashed rosy purpie.
ERNEST BERNOT. Early to mid-season, medium to tall, very free bloomer; delicate orange exquisitely suffused rosy purple.
GARFIELD. Tall, medium to late, light blue, changing to rosy lilac on margins; light beard.
LA VALETTE. Tall, late, good full form, very full and incurved; general color, a clear pale blue, suffused with rosy tints.
MAD. CHEREAU. Late and tall, of beautiful and unique form; pale blue and penciled with darker blue on the margin.
MAD. MODESTE. Medium to late. Incurving, pale blue splashed and margined purple.
PALLADA. Very late and tall. Resembles the early Florentine in its full large form. Color rich blue, Florentine in its full large form. being suffused with velvety royal purple.
POND POINT. Tall, very vigorous, very large and handsome, clearest deep blue.
QUEEN OF GYPSIES. Tall and late, rich old gold, delicately suffused and penciled with rosy lilac; with beautiful pencilings of a deeper hue.
SANS SOUCI. Medium to late season, clearest intense yellow, incurved, russet veining.
SILVER KING. Similar if not the same as Florentine. The earliest of the tall large type, of ideal full form, and when first unfolding is of the softest pale blue, becoming white at maturity.
WALNERI. Mid-season and medium grower, of a clear light blue suffused with royal purple.

Very strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight)
Strong Field Grown usual size (Express recommended)...... Each
5uc.
*HEMEROCALLIS FULVA VARIEGATA. 2 to 4 feet. A form of the preceding with variegated green and white foliage.
*HEMEROCALLIS FULVA VAR. KWANSO. 2 to 4 feet. July and August. Orange red; semi-double.
HEMEROCALLIS ORANGE MAN. 1 to 2 feet. July and August. Rich orange.
HEMEROCALLIS MIDDENDORFIANA. 1 to 2 feet. June to July. Deep golden yellow. HEMEROCALLIS MINOR (Early Lemon Lily). 1 to 2 feet. Early June. Lemon yellow. HEMERUCALLIS THUNBERGil (Late Blooming Lemon Lily). 2 to 3 feet. Late June and July. Lemon yellow.
HEUCHERA SANGUINEA (Coral-Bells). $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. July to October.
The leaves are circular, with delicately fringed edges and of an attractive grayish marbled green and evergreen. Flowers coral red, small, and produced in loose clusters. HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS (Marsh-Mallow). 3 to 5 feet. July to September. Kosy pink. *HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS VAR. CRIMSUN EYE. 3 to 5 teet. July to September.

Like the preceding in form and habit in growth. The flowers, however, are much larger. Of the purest white, excepting at the center, which is crimson.
HOLLYHOCKS
IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS (Candytuft). 6 to 12 inches. April and May. White; evergreen foliage. Makes a nice foreground border plant.
IRIS GERMANICA, see page 27.
IRIS PUMILA. 6 to 12 inches. April and May in the following hybrids.
Cyanea. Deep purple. Florida. Lemon, shaded blue.
Exburna. White, shaded blue. Formosa. Light blue.
*IRIS PSEUDACORUS. 3 to 5 feet. June. Very robust, flowers of medium size, intense clear, deep yellow.
*IRIS SIBERICA. 2 to 3 feet. June. Robust growers, foliage somewhat like the Japan Iris. Flowers borne on slender stems, well up above the foliage; color, clear rich blue.
Flowers are somewhat larger than our native field Iris. In bloom with the late German Iris. Very desirable and especially so for naturalizing.
IRIS SIBERICA ALBA. Similar to preceding but white.
IRIS SIBERICA FL. PL. Double form. Blooms late with the Japan Iris.
IRIS SIBERICA VAR. ORIENTALIS. 2 to 3 feet. June. A beautiful Iris of the most vivid velvety deep blue, of medium size and bloomirg with great freedom.
JACOB'S LADDER, see Polemonium.
JAPAN IRIS, see Iris Laevigata, page 27.
KNIPHOFIA ALOIDES (Tritoma, Torch Plant). 2 to 3 feet. August to October Orange and scarlet. Known as the Red Hot Poker. A desirable border plant.
LARKSPUR, see Delphinium.
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (Perennial Pea). 5 to 6 feet. June to October. Rosy pink. LAWN GRASS SEED, see page 39.
LEMON LILY, see Hemerocallis.
LESPEDEZA SIEBOLDI, see Desmodium.
LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA (Kansas Gay Feather). 4 to 6 feet. July to August
Most showy and attractive plants, producing spikes of rosy-purple flowers.
LILIUM AURATUM (Golden Banded). June to August. The grardest of all the lilies.
LILIUM CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). July. Pure white. An old garden favorite.
IILIUM ELEGANS. Orange yellow. July. Blooms in terminal clusters. Bright orange
LILIUM ELEGANS VAR. BICOLOR. Bright red, otherwise like preceding.
LILIUM SPECIOSUM VAR. ALBUM (Japan White Lily).
This and the next following are splendid garden lilies.
LILIUM SPECIOSUM VAR. RUBRUM (Japan Red Lily). 2 to 3 feet. Aug. and Sept.
LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM (Coral Lily). 2 to 3 feet. June.
Abundance of deep red lilies produced on delicate, graceful stalks.
LILIUM TIGRINUM VAR. FL, PL. 3 to 4 feet. August. Orange red. Double Tiger


Red-hot Poker, see Kniphofia, this page. A very beautiful fall blooming lily. Lily. August. Orange red. Double Tiger LILIUM TIGRINUM VAR. SPLENDENS. 3 to 4 feet. August. Orange red. Improved Tiger
Lily. Very bright red and produced in great profusion.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, see Convallaria
LINUM PERENNE. 1 to 2 feet. June to July. Deep blue. An attractive border plant.
LOBELIA CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). 2 to 3 feet. August and September. Rich, fiery red flowers, handsome for the border.
*LOTUS CORNICULATUS (Baby's Slippers). July to November. Bright yellow; spreading on the ground. Good foreground border plants. LYCHNIS CHALCEDONIA. 1 to 2 feet. May and June. Scarlet lightning.
LYCHNIS CHALCEDONIA VAR. ALBA. 2 to 3 feet. June to July. White flowered.
LYCHNIS CHALCEDONIA VAR. RUBRA PL. A very beautiful new variety.
LYCHNIS HAAGEANA. 12 to 15 inches. May to July. Brilliant orange, scarlet flowers.
LYCHNIS VISCARIA VAR. ALBA. 12 to 15 inches. May and June. White. A very dainty plant with evergreen foliage.
LYCHNIS VISCARIA. VAR SPLENDENS. 12 to 15 inches. May and June. Produces masses of very brilliant rose colored flowers, resembling Scotch pinks.
LYSIMACHIA BARYSTACHYS. 1 foot. June to August. Flowers white.

[^4]

Oriental Poppy. The most dazzlingly gorgeous garden flower, see Papaver.

LYSIMACHIA N U M MULARIA (Creeping Jenny). June and July. A splendid cover plant. Brilliant. showy yellow flowers.
MALLOW, see Hibiscus
MARSH-MALLOW, see Hibiscus.
MADWORTH, see Alyssum.
MEADOW RUE, see Thalictrum.
MEADOW SWEET, see Spiraea.
MILK WEED, see Asclepias.
*MISCANTHUS SINENSIS (Eulalia Japonica). 6 to 8 feet. This and the next following are what are generally known as Japan plume grasses. They are very ornamental in growth and reach their height of perfection in Fall when the showy plumes appear. These plumes remain on all winter and well into the spring.
*MISCANTHUS SINENSIS VAR. VARIEGATUS. 6 to 8 feet. Foliage striped with white, otherwise like preceding.
*MISCANTHUS SINENSIS VAR. ZEBRINUS. 6 to 8 feet. Foliage with yellow bars.
*MISCANTHUS SINENSIS VAR. GRACILLIMUS. 6 to 8 feet. White mid-rib.
*MONARDA DIDYMA VAR. SUPERBA. (Bee-Balm) (Bergamot). 2 to 3 feet. July to October. One of the old garden plants which will ever the popular.
MONKSHOOD, see Aconitum.
MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS (Forget-menot). 2 to 3 inches. April to Oct. This is the true variety which blooms all summer and is a delightful light blue color.
MYRTLE, see Vinca.
*OENOTHERA SERRULATA (Evening Primrose). 1 foot. May and June. One of the best clear yellow flowers of low growth, especially showy in the early evening and on cloudy days.
OENOTHERA MISSOURIENSIS. 6 to 12 inches. July. Mat of bright foliage and large brilliant yellow flowers.
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. 6 to 8 inches. Foliage evergreen and very much resembles our interesting native wood plant, Princess Pine. It is perfectly adapted to the shade under trees or the shady side of a building, and will form a solid evergreen covering where grass will not grow. If planted six inches apart each way it will soon cover the ground. We now have a large stock of it and will gladly quote special prices cover the ground. We now have a large stock of it and will gladly quote special prices by the thousand. So
PADANTHUS, see Belemcanda.
PAEONIES, see page 32.
PANSY, see Viola.
PAPAVER NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy). 1 to 2 feet. June to November. These interesting little poppies with their smooth bluish green foliage and bright golden to orange flowers produced at intervals all summer are among our most desirable garden plants.
PAPAVER ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy). 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Great showy flowers of the most dazzling brilliancy.
The following new varieties of this beautiful oriental poppy range in color from almost white to the deepest red-black. 25c. grade only.
Dazzler. The most brilliant fiery scarlet.
Duke of Teck. Crimson scarlet.
Goliath. Enormous scarlet flowers.
Lady Roscoe. New, distinct, terra-cotta.
Mahony. Darkest carmine-purple.
Marie Studholm. Pure salmon silvery
shading with touch of carmine.
Mrs. Marsh. Orange scarlet, white spots.
Princess Victoria Loulse. Pure rose.
Queen Alexandria. Clear salmon rose.
Rembrandt. Enormous size, distinct shad of orange salmon.
Royal Scarlet. Glowing scarlet.
PEA, see Lathyrus.
PENSTEMON DIGITALIS (Beard-Tongue). June and July. 2 to 3 feet. Nodding white tube-like flowers.
PERIWINKIE, see Vinca.
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA. 2 to 3 feet. (Ribbon Grass).
PHLOX AMOENA. 3 to 5 inches. April and May. Very desirable for carpeting the ground and for rockeries. Bright pink.


Hardy White Phlox, Independent, one of the best tall whites.

The above Hardy Herbaceons Plants are oflereil in three sizes, as follows, uniess otherwise noted. The very heavy field cinmps can only be supplied in the sorts marked with a to the left.


## HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

PHLOX DIVARIACATA (Wild Sweet William). 6 to 8 inches. April and May.
Lilac, showy; very attractive and desirable
PHLOX GLABERRIMA VAR. SUFFRUTICOSA. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Lilac, rose, white-five varieties.
PHLOX, Paniculata, Tall Garden Varieties.
Hardy Phloxes are now among the most popular of hardy garden flowers and justly so. Perfectly hardy, easy to make thrive, and producing gorgeous color effects. The following list has been selected from our large collection as comprising the cream of the distinct colors. Other varieties can also be supplied.
BOUOUET FLOURI. Medium dwarf, flowers white with crimson center.
CARAN D'ACHE. A large flower, rosy carmine color, center violet tinged with rose. COQUELICOT. As brilliant as an Oriental poppy; orange-scarlet, one of the best. ECLAIREUR. Purplish-crimson with light halo; a fine large flower.
ETNA. Bright red, tinged with salmon.
FLAMBEAU. Orange-scarlet, dark center.
HECTOR. Fine pink, very large.
INDEPENDENT. Tall grower, late bloomer, fine large creamy white flowers.
ISABY. Medium tall grower, very vigorous, panicles of fiery salmon-red forets.
JOAN OF ARC. Pure white, very free. Unsurpassed for producing solid mass of white. Early to mid-season.
LUSTRE. Light rosy pink, medium tall grower.
MADAME BEZANSON. Best crimson, very large.
MARIE LOUISE. Tall grower, medium late; flowers rose to white, even varying much in color on the same flower stem.
MISS LINGARD. White with pale pink eye. lone panicles, good form and truss.
PANTHEON. Very vigorous grower and early bloomer; florets of enormous size and of a uniform clear deep rose pink
PLACIDA. Very strong grower and late, very large panicles of rosy lilac florets, of
PREMIER MINNISTER. Very strong grower, late bloomer, erormous heads of large florets, pink, almost white, changing to the deepest crimson in the center.
PHLOX SUBLATA (Moss Pink). 3 to 4 inches. May. Forms low, flat masses of evergreen foliage. When in bloom present a solid mass of color. . Splendid for borders, foregrounds and the rockery.
VAR. ALBA. A white form of the above.
VAR. ATRO-RUBRA. Clear deep claret.
VAR. SADIE. Clear white with the slightest shading of rosy lilac, producing a very effective tint; one of the best.
${ }^{*}$ PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA (False Dragon Head). 3 to 4 feet. July and August. Effective spikes of clear pink flowers.
*PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA VAR. ALBA. 3 to 4 feet. July to August. A white form. PINKS, see Dianthus.
*PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM. 2 to 3 feet. June to October.
Resembles the Campanulas. The large blue bell-like flowers are produced in clusters of from three to six. Plant blooms all summer and is very hardy and desirable.
*PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM VAR. ALBUM. 2 to 3 feet. June to October.
A white form of the above. Both are fine for cutting.
PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM VAR. MARIESI. 1 foot. June to October.
*POLEMONIUM CAERUIEUM (Jacob's Ladder). 10 to 12 inches. May and June
A favorite old garden plant, producing a quantity of attractive blue blooms.
*POLEMONIUM REPTANS. 6 to 8 inches. May and June. A low spreading plant of graceful growth, with showy blue flowers.
*POLYGONUM SIEBULDI (Giant Smart Weed). 8 to 10 feet. July and August. White.
POPPY, see Papaver.
POTENTILLA. (Garden Hybrids). May to September. 6 to 12 inches.
Very desirable border plant. Handsome foliage, brilliant rose-like flowers.
VARIETIES.

## Gold Kugel. Clear yellow. <br> Variabilis. Plena. Scarlet and yellow.

Laurium. Yellow and red
Nigra Plena. Dark, almost black.
PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. 2 to 3 feet. June to August. Rose. Desirable plants with a growth similar to our field daisy.
PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM, see Chrysanthemum.
RAGGED ROBIN, see Lychnis.
RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS FL. PL. (Double Buttercup). 1 foot. May to August.
A very beautiful bright yellow.
*RANUNCULUS REPENS VAR. FL. PL. (Double Buttercup). 6 to 12 inches. May and June. Of the brightest yellow. Foliage very glossy green.
RIBBON GRASS, see Phalaris.
ROCK CRESS, see Arabis.
ROSE, Choice Hardy, pages 33 and 34.
*RUDBECKIA LACINIATA (Coneflower). 6 to 10 feet. July to September. Golden yellow.
*RUDBECKIA LACINIATA VAR. FL. PL. 6 to 10 feet. July to September.
This is now the extremely popular Golden-Glow of the catalogues. It is one of the most desirable tall-growing hardy plants ever introduced. The blooms, of a rich golden yellow, are produced with great freedom and resemble double cactus dahlias. As a garden plant or as a cut flower, it is almost indispensable during its blooming season.
*RUDBECKIA SPECIOSA VAR. NEWMANII. 2 to 3 feet. July and August. Pure yellow, dark disk.
*RUDBECKIA SUBTOMENTOSA (Black-Eyed Susan). 2 to 3 feet. July to October. fellow dark cone
*SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA (Rockfoil). 1 to 2 feet. May. Rose lilac.
SCABIOSA CAUCASICA (Mourning Bride). 18 inches. June to October. Light blue.
SEA LAVENDER, see Statice.
SEA PINK, see Armeria.
*SEDUM ACRE (Stone Crop). Fine for rockeries. 2 to 3 in. June and July. Yellow. SEDUM ALBUM. 3 to 4 inches. July and August. White, red center.
SEDUM OPPOSITIFOLIUM. 8 to 4 inches. July. White flower. Opposite leaved. SEDUM TFRNATUM. 3 to 4 inches. July. Rose tinted.

The above Hardy Herbaceous Plants are offered in three sizes, an follows, miless otherwise noted. The very heavy field clumps can only be supplied in the sorts marked with a to the left.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 50c. | $\mathbf{\$ 4 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 . 0 0}$ |
| 25c. | $\mathbf{2 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 5 c}$. | $\mathbf{1 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}$ |

Stry strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight) Smaller size (mostly field grown) ................................. 15c.

SEDUM SIEBOLDII. 3 to 4 inches. August to September. Flowers bright pink.
-SEDUM SPECTABILE (Showy Sedum). 1 to 2 feet. September and Uctober.
A splendid garden plant, the showy fiat panicles of rosy pink being very effective.
SEMPERVIVUM PYRENAICUM. (Houseleek). 6 inches. June.
Fine for carpeting and rockeries.
SHASTA DAISY, see Chrysanthemum.
SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod) in variety.
SNEEZE WEED, see Helenium.
SPEEDWELL, see Veronica.
SPIRAEA ARUNCUS, see Aruncus.
SPIRAEA FILIPENDULA, see Ulmaria.
SPIRAEA GRANDIFLORA, see Astilbe.
SPIRAEA PALMATA, see Ulmaria Purpurea.
SPURGE, see Euphorbia
*STACHYS LANATA (Wooly Woundwort). 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. July and August. Valuable for its very pearly, velvety foliage
*STATICE LATIFOLIA (Sea Lavender). 1 to 2 feet. August and September.
A beautiful plant producing a cluster of broad evergreen leaves from 4 to 8 inches
long. The flowers are produced on slender wiry stems which branch into a bushy head
of branches bearing small blue flowers in profusion. Thrives at seashore.
STOKESIA CYANEA (Stoke's Aster) (Corn Flower Aster). 1 to 2 feet. July to September. Double, light pleasing blue, two to four inches in diameter.
SUNFLOWER, see Helianthus.
SWEET-WILLIAM, see Dianthus.
THALICTRUM AQUILEGIAFOLIA (Feathered Columbine). 1 to 3 feet. May to July. White.
THALICTRUM MINUS VAR. ADIANTIFOLIUM. 1 to 2 feet. July and August. Foliage delicately arranged and graceful,
*THALICTRUM POLYGINUM (Rue Anemone). 2 to 3 feet. July and August. White.
A very graceful native plant which thrives well in the garden.
*THYMUS CITRIODORA AUREA (Golden Thyme). Very trailing. Orange scented.
*THYMUS SERPHYLLUM (White Mt. Thyme). May. Forming dense mats of dark green
foliage with white flowers.
TORCH LILY, see Kniphofia.
*TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. 1 to 2 feet. June to Aug. Blue; grass-like foliage.
TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA ALBA. 1 to 2 feet. June to August. White form.
TRITOMA UVARIA, see Kniphofia.
TROLLIUS ASIATICA. $1 / 2$ foot. May. Orange; a rare and beautiful garden plant.
TROLLIUS GRANDIFLORA. Similar to preceding with clear yellow flowers.
ULMARIA FILIPENDULA (Spiraea Filipendula). 2 to 3 feet. May and Time
Beautiful fern-like foliage which remains fresh and green throughout the Summer.
Flowers are produced on spikes and are white and very graceful.

* ULMARIA PENTAPETALA VAR. FL. PL. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

Formerly known as Spiraea Ulmaria. Old garden plant; pure white flowers on spikes *ULMARIA PURPUREA TAR. ELEGANS (Spiraea Palmata). 2 to 3 feet. May and June. Light pink.
*ULMARIA PURPUREA VAR. RUBRA. 2 to 6 feet. May and June. Deep rose red.
UNIOLA LATIFOLIA (Spike Grass). 2 to 4 feet. Very ornamental.
VALERIANA OFFICINALIS (Garden Heliotrope). 4 to 6 feet. September and October White; fragrant. An old garden favorite.
VERONICA SPURIA (Amethystina) (Speedwell). 1 to 2 feet. May and June.
Blue; in spikes.
-VERONICA LONGIFOLIA VAR. SUBSESSILIS. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.
Spikes of showy flowers of the deepest clear blue make this plant very desirable.
*VERONICA INCANA (Hoary Speedwell). 1 to 2 feet. July to September. Blue, delicate *VERONICA SPICATA. 2 to 4 feet. June to August. Deep blue in spikes.
VINCA MINOR (Evergreen Myrtle) (Periwinkle).
One of the best evergreen plants for covering the ground and is a success in quite
shady places, provided the ground is fertile.
-VINCA MINOR VAR. ALBA.
A pure white variety of preceding; not common in cultivation, but should be, as it is
quite as easy to grow, and the white flowers are very beautiful.
VINCA MINOR VAR. ROSEA.
A variety of the Myrtle with rosy red flowers of a very pleasing hue,
VIOLA CORNUTA (Crested Violet).
Beautiful pansy-like violets with blue flowers and glossy foliage
VIOLA CORNUTA VAR. ALBA.
VIOLA CORNUTA HYBRIDA VAR. LUTE THA SPLENDENS
This hybrid produces beautiful yellow flowers, and is a splendid new plant.
VIOLA ODORATA VAR. FL. PL. (Sweet English Violets)
The true double, sweet-scented English hardy violet. Color is of the deepest blue
and produced in such grear profusion in the early spring as to quite cover the plani
and fill the air with their delightful fragrance.
VIOLA ODORATA VAR. ALBA
Like preceding other than the flowers, which are single white.
VIOLA ODORATA VAR. ALBA FL. PL.
Another beautiful form. Flowers double white, very large, tinted with pale blue
VIOLA TRICOLOR (Garden Pansy)
Our pansies are especially fine and stocky. Prices, each 5 cents; per 10,40 cents; per 100, $\$ 3.00$; per 1.000. $\$ 28.50$. Ready March 15th.
WOODRUFF, see Asperula.
WINDFLOWER, see Anemone
YARROW, see Achillea.
'YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adam's Needle).
One of the most valuable plants in cultivation for general garden and landscape plant ing. Its dagger-like foliage, which is evergreen, forms an attractive clump of foliage from which shoots, in July and August, tall and stately spikes 3 to 6 feet high, bearing large panicles of white lilies which are most picturesque and decorative.

\footnotetext{
The above Hardy Herbaceous Plants are offered in three sizes, as follows, unless otherwise noted. The very heary field clumps can only be mpplied in the morts marked with a to the left.



Paeonia Festiva Maxima, a magnificent white, see description on this page.

## Pæonies (Herbaceous.)

 HE Paeony is to-day without a rival as a hardy garden favorite, and quite naturally so, as no other hardy garden plant thrives with as little special care and produces as fine a display of gorgeous blooms. The great diversity of color and form which can now be obtained, very much increases the importance of the Paeonia.
## Selected List of Varieties.

NOTE. The number to the left of the variety indicates the sizes we have to offer of that variety.
2,3,4. Ambroise Verschaffelt. Dazzling red Large cup-shaped. Late.
$1,2,3,4$. Atrosanguinea. One of the best dou ble reds. Deep, full and broad bloom.
$2,3,4$. Canari. White, with yellow center. $\$ 1.00$, 75 c ., 50 c .
1,2,3,4. Caroline Mather. Very large double, rosy crimson. Silky petals, yellow center.
$2,3,4$. Cleopatra. Violet rose, rich yellow stamens. Single. $\$ 1.50, \$ 1.00,75 \mathrm{c}$.
1, 2, 3, 4. Delachei. Dark red, fine, very late. One of the best, with very upright stems
1, 2, 3, 4. Duke of Wellington. Sulphury white sort, of fine form, recently sent out. Very vigoruus grower and free bloomer. $\$ 1.25, \$ 1.00,75 \mathrm{c}$., 50 c
$2,3,4$. Duchess de Nemours (white). A wonderfully beautiful form. $\$ 1.00,75 \mathrm{c} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$.
$1,2,3,4$. Elegans. Outer petals rose; center full with curving and twisting petalets, shading from light rose to white. Tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer.
1, 2, 3, f. Festiva Alba. (syn. Queen Victoria and Alba Superba). Double sulphury white.
1, 2, 3, 4. Festiva Maxima. By many considered the best white yet introduced, both in colo and form. Of the purest white, splashed with a few streaks of crimson. Our stock is the true strain which is so difficult to obtain. $\$ 1.25, \$ 1.00,75 \mathrm{c}$., 50 c .
1, 2, 3,4. Fragrantissima. Early and very free bloomer. Outer rows of petals clear rose, inner petals very numerous. Medium to low grower.
1,2,3,4. Francis Ortegal. Deep maroon red, broad glossy petals, shows yellow center.
1, 2, 3, 4. Gigantea. Free grower, very large, deep pink. One of the latest sorts.
1, 2, 3, 4. Gladstone. Satiny pink petals, inner petals creamy pink. Ideal form and color
2, 3, 4. Golden Harvest. Nearest to yellow and splendid form. $\$ 1.50, \$ 1.00,75 \mathrm{c}$.
1, 2, 3, 4. Humeii Rosea. Enormous double flowers of a clear rose, one of the very latest
$1,2,3,4$. Lee's Grandiflora. Superb late double sort, deep rosy red. $\$ 1.50, \$ 1.25, \$ 1.00,75 \mathrm{c}$.
3, 4. Mons Rousselon. Free bloorser, clear pink, fine for cutting.
1, 2, 3, 4. Officinalis Flora Plena. Double crimson. Piny of the old gardens, always desirable.
2, 3, 4. Officinalis Alba Mutabilis. Very early, double, light pink, changing to white.
2, 3, 4. Officinalis Rosea Plena. Very early, clear rose, double, changing to lighter rose.
3, 4. Officinalis Rosea Superba. Light rose, beautiful flower, very early. $\$ 1.50, \$ 1.00$.
2, 3, 4. Pink Beauty. Double, free bloomer, light clear pink, desirable.
1, 2, 3, 4. Reine Hortense. Late flowering; light rose and full to the center. Habit very erect.
$1,2,3,4$. Richardson's Rubra Superba. Large, late, vigorous, called the Red Festiva Maxima. Splendid keeper.
1, 2, 3, 4. Rubra Triumphans. (Reeves). Bright carmine, almost a single flower, showing a beautiful yellow center
2,3,4. Tenuifolia Flora Plena. Double crimson. Deeply cut fern-like foliage
$\mathbf{1 , 2 , 3 , 4 .}$ Thorbeckii. Deep red pink and fine form; lighter in center. Medium dwarf habit.
1, 2, 3, 4. Zoe Calot. Fine rose, with lighter rose center. A charming sort.
$1,2,3,4$. No. 4. Very strong. Very large petals, deep rosy red. Petalets numerous, nar row and twisted; from rose to white.
1, 2, 3, 4. No. 8. Outer petals light pink; splendid late sort.
1, 2, 3, 4. No. 9. Clear pink, shading to white in center. Finely formed.
$1,2,3,4$. No. 11. Double and very deep red. Margin petalets yellow, white to light pink again in center. Very attractive.
We have many other varieties in our trial grounds which will be listed as fast as they prove desirable.

Prices for Herbaceous Pæonies, except where otherwise noted.
Numbers to the left of the variety indicate the sizes of that variety we have to offer.

| No. 1. | Extra size, very heavy, | Each, $\$ 1.00$ | Per 10, $\$ 9.00$ | Per 100, $\$ 80.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. 2. | Strong blooming size, | Each. .75 | Per 10, 6.50 | Per 100, 50.00 |
| No. 3. | Well established, | Each, .50 | Per 10, 4.50 | Per 100, 35.00 |
| No. 4. | Divided roots, | Each, .25 | Per 10, 2.00 | Per 100, 15.00 |

Special Collection, our selection only.



## ROSES--.Choice Hardy Garden.

ROSES FOR GARDENS are a specialty at the nursery, our sales amounting to many thousands annually. The plants are strong, field-grown bushes, large enough to make a sturdy growth and produce a profusion of bloom right away. This grade of plants is very popular with our customers.

Prices of all Roses.
Orders for Spring Delivery should reach us before May ist.
Very strong field grown, each, $\$ 0.50$; per $10, \$ 4.50$; per $100, \$ 30.00$.
Medium grade, field grown,
$\$ 0.30$; per $10, \$ 2.75$; per $100, \$ 20.00$
$\$ 0.30$; per 10, $\$ 2.75$; per 100, $\$ 20.00$.
Light grade (our selection of $\begin{aligned} & \text { varieties }\end{aligned}$ Light grade (our selection of varieties
only), each, $\$ 0.20 ;$ per $10, \$ 1.80$; per only), each
100 , $\$ 15.00$.

Our roses should not be confounded with the department store articles often offered. Our roses are all selected strong field-grown the open ground and securely packed for each order.


Dorothy Perkins,
The Popular Pink Rambler.

## Garden Hybrid Roses--Strictly Hardy.

This class of roses blooms profusely in June and at intervals throughout the Summer and Fall. The popular hardy garden roses mostly belong to this class and are always satisfactory.

Do not allow roses to suffer from want of plenty of fertilizer, as they are gross feeders, and only when they have plenty to feed on can they be expected to produce best results.
Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson; Countess of Oxford. Cherry red, fine form, very large, full, and of fine globular form. Anne De Diesbach. (Syn. Glory of France.) Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant.
Baby Rambler. The rose hybridists certainly made a remarkable happy combination when they succeeded in creating this wonderful new rose. Imagine a bushy rose just right for the flower garden or a pot plant as to size with all the beauty of color and great clusters of the crimson rambler and add to this that it will bloom constantly all summer. Perfect in form and color.
Baron De Bonstetten. Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.
Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous. beautiful foliage, fragrant.
Earl of Dufferin. Rich brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance.
Fisher Holmes. Similar to the Jacqueminot.
Francois Levet. Cherry pink; medium size; well formed; vigorous habit.
Frau Karl Druschki. Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This is one of the best white hybrid perpetuals yet introduced.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effec tive; fragrant, and of excellent habit.
Jubilee. A fine velvety crimson rose.
Jules Margottin. Carmine rose, fine in oped flower and in bud.
Madame Gabriel Luizet. Pink. distinct. very large, cup-shaped.


Frau Karl Druschki, a charming white rose.

Marchioness of Lorne. Large, full, rose-color, shaded with carmine.
Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; full globular. Excellent rose
Margaret Dickson. Of magnifi. cent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped.
Marshall P. Wilder. Large, well formed; color cherry-carmine and very fragrant.
Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; produced on strong stems.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; of perfect imbricated form.
Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; by far the largest variety in cultivation.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full.
Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form.
Victor Verdier. Bright rose, with carmine center, a very clear shade of color.

## Rosa Rugosa and its Hybrids.



Rosa Rugosa Alba

Rosa Rugosa in its several forms not only makes an effective individual plant, but is very desirable for hedges and generous masses.
Agnes Emily Carmen. A rich red hybrid; semi-double; pointed bud.
White of Coubert. Semi-double, pure white, long pointed buds, very desirable.
Madame Geo. Bruant. In the bud state the flowers are long and pointed, when open, semi-double; pure white and fragrant and produced freely.
Nova Zembla. This is a pure white, beautifully formed rose, very fragrant, vigorous ard free blooming.
Rugosa Alba. Single pure white flowers, highly scented; a splendid shrublike rose.
Rugosa Rubra. Flowers single, of a most beautiful rosy red, succeeded by large berries of a rich orange red color.

## Hybrid Tea Roses.

Very free bloomers; hardy with slight protection.

Captain Christy. Rosy pink, perfect shape, tea scented.
Clothilde Soupert. Very double, pearly white.
Gruss an Teplitz. Color scarlet shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant.
Hermosa. Soft pink, cupped, fine bloomer, very reliable old rose.
Killarney. A charming pink Rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. An extra fine white variety; perfect in form.
La France. Delicate silvery rose, changing France. Delicate sivery rose,
to silvery pink; very large, full.
Maman Crochet. Flowers large, full, clear carmine.
White Maman Crochet. Pure white, tinged pink.

## Rambler Roses onder arer Hardy Climbing Roses.

These are all splendid pillar ard arbor roses; are also very effective for planting along fence lines, etc.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.
Crimson Rambler. This wonderful Japanese Rose is one of the most important and valuable acquisitions of recent years.
Dorothy Perkins. Very double and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty. The color is a clear shell-pink.
Empress of China. Dainty carmine pink roses in clusters, blooms all summer.
Lady Gay. Similar to the popular Dorothy Perkins, but lighter in color.
Manda's Triumph. Double pure white in clusters, very vigorous.
Multiflora. A charming species. Great clusters of white single flowers, showy red fruits which last all winter.
Philadelphia Rambler. The blooms are larger than the Crimson Rambler and full to the center and of a deeper crimson color,
and is in full bloom before the Crimson Rambler.
Pink Rambler. Flowers medium size, piok, in clusters, very pretty.
Pink Roamer. Pink, splendid climber.
Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red, extra.
Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red, extra.
Setigera. The Michigan or Prairie Rose. Large single flowers, of a deep rose color.
South Orange Perfection. Double flowers in great profusion; color soft blush pink. Sweet-Brier. Old favorite, fragrant foliage. HYBRID SWEET-BRIER. Anne of Gerstein Dark crimson. Brenda. Peach, bright yellow anthers.
Trier. Creamy white with dark yellow anthers and are borne in large clusters.
Universal Favorite. Double, clear rose in clusters, very vigorous, beautiful foliage. White Rambler. White, very vigorous.
Wichuriana. Memorial Rose, trailing species, pure white, single

Prices see below.

## Other Choice Hardy Garden Roses.

Austrian Copper. A rare old rose of most remarkable copper-red color.
Austrian Yellow. A good old garden rose seldom seen now-a-days.
Blanche Moreau. (Moss.) Pure white, large, fin1. and of perfect form.
Blanda. Single pink flowers, followed with showy bright red fruits.
Damask. Popular old-time rose of delightful fragrance and delicate almost tea rose like delicacy in the opening buds. Pink.
Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow, medium size; semi-double. A free bloomer.
Lucida Alba. Beautiful white form of one of our pretty low native roses.

Madam Plantier. Pure white. Produced in great abundance; vigorous, bushy habit. Persian Yellow. Bright yellow, small, nearly full.
Salet. (Moss.) Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant and very beautiful moss rose. Spinosissima. (Scotch). Dainty little roses, seldom getting more than two feet. Flowers light rose pink to white. This is a splendid little rose for naturalizing and will grow in very dry rocky places.
York and Lancaster. Handsome large semidouble blooms, splashed and striped, hright red, white and yellowish tints.

Prices see below.
If in doubt as to the varieties of roses zwanted for any special purpose we will be glad to assist in 'making selections for you.

Prices of all Roses.

## Fruit Department.



Fruit trees in variety of the popular transplanting sizes.
$F$ RUIT growing on a large scale is one of the country's profitable industries. No part of our country offers a better opportunity to grow high flavored or colored fruits, especially apples, than New England.
In a smaller way the home acre, yes, even the small city garden, can be made to return crops of fruit well worth all the labor expended. There is the other side, the genuine pleasure and delight many of us get, and more would if they only knew what they are missing, in watching the trees grow. From the blossoming time, when the orchards rival in beauty the flower gardens until the ripening colors appear and in the full maturity we have the actual luscious fruits of our watchfulness and care one's interest is kept at the top notch.


Yellow Transparent.

## Apples ---Standard. <br> Summer Apples.

Red Astrachan. Large; nearly covered with deep crimson; juicy, tart. and a good bearer.
Early Harvest. Pale yellow, tart, tender, with a fine flavor.
Sweet Bough. Large, yellow; sweet, tender and juicy.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy, șub-acid; a free grower and early bearer.

Fall Pippin. Large, roundish oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Uct. to Dec. Maiden's Blush. Large; pale yellow, red cheeks; flesh tender and pleasant. Sept. to Oct. Pound Sweet. Very large, yellow, very good flavor, esteemed for cooking.
Porter. Medium size, yellow, sprightly flavor, desirable.

## Winter Apples.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich; very productive
Ben Davis. A large, handsome, striped apple of good quality.
Ben Davis. A large, handsome, striped apple of good quality.
King. A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality; good bearer; vigorous grow. er. Nov. to Jan.
McIntosh Red. Medium, deepest crimson, finest quality.
Newtown Pippin. Large; striped; Hesh juicy, crisp and aromatic.
Red Bietigheimer. Large, yellow, freely splashed red, juicy.
Rhode Island Greening. Well-known and popular; fruit rather acid; excellent both for dessert and cooking.
Roxbury Russet. Medium size; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; hardy and a long keeper.
Prices of Apples-Standard.
Available list of the transplanted sizes sent on request.
6 to 9 ft ., transplanted, each $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 3.00$.
5 to 6 ft ., selected, each 50 cts .; per $10, \$ 4.50$; per $100, \$ 25.00$.
4 to 5 ft ., each 35 cts.; per $10, \$ 3.00$; per $100, \$ 18.00$.

## Crabapples.

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; very popular; late.
Transcendent. Tree immensely productive, early bearer. Excellent for sauces and pies Juicy and crisp; skin yellow, striped with red.
Prices same as standard apples.

## Pears.

## Summer Pears.

Bartlett. Buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly.
Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish and melting; flushed red on sunny-side,
Wilder. One of the best early pears of fair quality.

## PRUIT DEPARTMENT-Continued.

## Autumn Pears.

Kieffer's Hybrid. An early and very prolific bearer; wonderfully showy.
Sheldon. Medium size; greenish russet; meltirg, juicy, with a very brisk, highly perfumed flavor.
Seckel. Small; yellowish brown when fully ripe; flesh very fire grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, buttery.
Worden-Seckel. Similar to preceding, but larger and more vigorous grower.

## Winter Pears.

Anjou. Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet; flesh buttery, melting, with a rich flavor. Lawrence. Yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, buttery, rich aromatic.

## Prices of Pears-Standard.

6 to 8 feet, transplanted, each $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 3.00$. Write for available list of transplanted sizes. 5 to 6 feet, selected, each, 75 cts.; per $10, \$ 6.00$; per $100, \$ 50.00$.

## Cherries.

## Sweet Varieties.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; tender, juicy and of rich flavor. Gov. Wood. Large; nearly white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. One of the best. Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm. juicy: very productive. Windsor. Large; dark red; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality; productive.

## Tart Varieties.

Dyehouse. Large; red, fine flavor.
English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, juicy and good; very productive. Early Richmond. Dark red; melting, juicy, with sprightly flavor. One of the best May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich flavored; very early.
Montmorency. Large; red; very productive.

## Prices of Cherries.

Transplanted, each $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 3.00$. Write for available list of transplanted sizes.
6 to 7 feet, each, $\$ 1.00$; per $10, \$ 8.00$.
5 to 6 feet, each, 75 cts. ; per $10, \$ 6.00$; per $100, \$ 50.00$.

## Peaches.

Alexander. Medium size; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, very early.
Champion. Early, large size; sweet, rich, juicy, delicious; white with red cheek.
Crawford Early. Fruit large, oblong; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy.
Crawford Late. Large size; skin yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy.
Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and of delicious flavor.
Mountain Rose. Large; roundish; skin whitish, almost covered dark rich red; flesh white.
Old Mixon. Skin yellowish white, with deep red cheek; flesh white red at the stone.
Stump the World. Large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy.
Wonderful. Large; a rich golden yellow; fine flavor.

## Prices of Peaches

6 to 8 feet, extra selected, each, 50 cts ; per $10, \$ 3.50$.
4 to 6 feet, each, 25 cts.; per 10, $\$ 2.00$; per $100, \$ 15.00$.
3 to 4 feet, (special low rate per 1,000 ), each, 15 cts.; per $10, \$ 1.25$; per $100, \$ 9.00$.

## Quinces.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; excellent flavor. Champion. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit larger than the orange. Bently. Large and handsome, after the orange quince type.
Rea's Mammoth. Very large and a prolific bearer.

## Prices of Quinces.

5 to 7 feet, transplanted, each 75 cts . to $\$ 3.00$. Write for available list of transplanted sizes. 3 to 4 feet, each, 50 cts . per $10, \$ 4.00$; per $100, \$ 35.00$. 2 to 3 feet, each, 35 cts.; per $10, \$ 3.00$; per $100, \$ 25.00$.

## Plums.

Abundance. (Japan). Amber; flesh yellow; juicy, tender, sweet; productive. Sept. Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Burbank. (Japan). Large; clear cherry red; an abundant bearer. Sept.
German Prune. A popular plum, bearing large purple fruits.
Lombard. Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow; vigorous; great bearer. Sept.
Niagara. Dark red; medium size; fine quality.
October Purple. (Japan). Fruit large and uniform in size; color a reddish purple.
October Purple. (Japan). Pruit large and uniform in size; color a reddish purple.
Red June. (Japan). Purplish red; Landsome; fesh yellow, gocd quality; very early.
Wickson. (Japan Hybrid). Large; carmine; firm, sugary, delicious; vigorous. Sept.
Prices of Plums.
6 to 8 feet, transplanted, each 75 cts. to $\$ 2.00$. Write for available list of transplanted sizes. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts ; per $10, \$ 4.50$; per $100, \$ 40.00$.


Campbell's Early New Grape.

## Varieties of Grapes-Hardy Garden Grapes.

*BACCHUS. (Black). The wine grape, very rapid grower, fruit rich, sprightly flavor, berries small in compact clusters.
BRIGHTON (Red). Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large, of good formed; berries medium to lar
flavor. Excellent early grape.
CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (Black). This superb new grape is fulfilling the promises made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters, thickly set with large round berries. Flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. Very early.
CATAWBA (Red). This excellent table and wine grape has round berries; when fully ripe they are a dark copper color.
*CONCORD (Black). The fine market leader, with large, handsome clusters of large, luscious berries. Entirely hardy, produc. tive and reliable.

Prices.


Per 10, \$7.50 (Marked * to left) Per 10, 4.50 Per 10, 3.00 Per 100, \$20.00

## Blackberies.

Eldorado. Berries are large, jet black; large clusters; sweet, melting, fine flavor. Snyder. Medium size, very hardy and enormously productive; has no hard core. Rathbun. Fruit borne on long stems in clusters; berry very large: sweet, luscious.

## Prices of Blackberries.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.00$; per 100, $\$ 6.00$.

## Gooseberries.

Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green, juicy. Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.25$. Houghton. Medium size; fruit red; bears abundantly. Each, 15 cts.: per 10, \$1.00. Industry. Berries of large size; dark red, excellent quality. Each. 25 cts.; per 10, $\$ 2.00$. Red Jacket. Red; resembles Houghton, but the fruit is larger; bush vigorous. Each 20 cts.: per $10, \$ 1.75$.

## Currants.

Black Champion. Very large, unsurpassed for wine, jams and jelly.
Cherry. Red, a well-known and popular variety.
Fay's Prolific. Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than the old Cherry Currant. Perfection. A splendid new red currant of fine quality. 2 years, each, -25 cts.; per $10, \$ 2.25$. White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid
Wilder Red. A splendid currant, vigorous, of best 'quality.

## Prices of Currants.



## Raspberries.

Cuthbert. Red; a reliable variety; berries are large, conical and of a rich crimson color; flavor rich and luscious; hardy and productive; mid-season to late.
Columbian. Purple; very large, moderately firm; and one of the best for canning; bush remarkably strong and productive.
Cumberland. Black; very large; similar to Gregg in quality and firmness; mid-season. Gregg. Black; the leading market berry of its class; firm and of good quality; ripens late. Golden Queen. Yellow; equal in size to Cuthbert; very hardy; very prolific.

Prices of Raspberries.


Each, $\$ 0.15 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 1.25 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 8.00$ Strawberries.

Varieties marked ( $P$. ) are pistillate; ( $S$.) staminate. Every fifth row or about every fifth plant in the row should be a staminate variety to get the heariest vield of fruit.

## VARIETIES.

Almo. (S.) Plant vigorous, tremendous bearer of large handsome fruits of brilliant color.
Brandywine. (S.) Of immense size, firm, solid and shapely. Flesh red to the core and delicious. Of remarkable vigor.
Gandy. (S.) The leading late variety. Very robust habit, large, firm and good quality. Haverland. (P.) A fine grower, very produc tive. One of the leading early market sorts. Lester Lovett. (S.) A giant in growth and extra late. Quality of a high, rich flavor, and with delightful aroma. I ate
McKinley. (S.) Vigorous, healthy and great yielder, delicious fruit. Ripening in midseason.
President. (P.) Strong grower. Fruit very large and round, of solid texture and rich quality. Ripening in mid-season.
Rio. (P.) Very early, being the first really good berry to ripen. Medium size.
William Belt. (P.) Early season. Luxuriant grower and very productive. Fruit often of enormous size. Rich colored, firm, of the best quality.

Selected layers
Prices of Strawberries.
Each, \$0.05
Per 10, $\$ 0.25$
Per $100, \$ 1.00$
Low rates per 1,000 and 10,000 given on application.

## Asparagus.

Conovar's. A well-known and popular variety.
Palmetto. A new variety, producing enormous and delicious sprouts.
Extra strong, 2 years ................... Per 10, $\$ 0.30$ Per 100, $\$ 2.00$ Extra strong, 1 year …................................ Per 10, 15 Per 100, 1.00

Per 1,000, $\$ 8.00$ Per 1,000, 5.00

## Garden Herbs and other Hardy Roots.

Catnip. Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.25$.
Chives. (Clumps). Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.25.
Fennel. (Pot grown). Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.25$.
Hop-Vine. Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.00$; per 100, \$6.00.
Horseradish. (Sets). Each, 5 cts.; per 10, 40 cts.; per 10n, $\$ 2.50$.
Peppermint. Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.25$.

Rhubarb. (Pie-Plant). Fach, 15 cts.; per $10, \$ 1.00$. Larger roots, each, 25 c .; $10, \$ 2$.
Sage. Holt's Mammoth. Each, 20 cts. ; per $10, \$ 1.50$; per $100, \$ 8.00$.
Spearmint. Meadow Mint. Each, 15 cts. per 10, $\$ 1.25$.
Tansy. Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.25$.
Tarragon. Each, 15 cts.; per 10, $\$ 1.25$.
Thyme. Orange Scented. Each, 15 cts.
per 10, \$1.25.
Wormwood. (Artemesia). Each, 15 cts.

## Scale and other Insect Exterminators.

HELTEBORE. 5 c . per oz., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., 10c. WHALE-OIL SOAP. 15c. 1b., 8 lbs., $\$ 1$. PARIS GREEN. 25c. per lb .

SCALECIDE kills San Jose scale. Send GRAPE circular. 1b. package, 35 c .; $10-1 \mathrm{~b}$. package, 65 c .

## Miscellaneous Requisites.

CEDAR POSTS for rustic arbors, etc. Any required length or size.
FLOWER POTS, all sizes, at factory prices.
GRAFTING WAX. $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 10 \mathrm{c}$. ; $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. , 15c.; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$.
POTTING SOIL. Special mixture for window boxes and pot plants. $1 / 2$ bushel, 50 c .; 90 c . per bushel.

TREE LABELS. Wood, 25c. per 100 $\$ 1.80$ per 1,000
TREE GUARDS. Several styles. TREE PRUNERS. $\$ 1.50$ each. PRUNING SHEARS. 25c. to 50 c . each. RAPHIA, for tying, 20 c . per $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 5 \mathrm{lbs} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. PEA-BRUSH. Per bundle, 25c. BRASS GARDEN AND SPRAY PUMP.
See complete catalogue. Sent free.

## Pulverized Sheep Manure.



BOTH first cost, economy and ease of applyirg are too importart factors to disregard in the handling of fertilizers. Commercial fertilizers are, no doubt, all right for special purposes, but in pulzerized natural manure we have nature's own way and in a most convenient form for handing. It is just pulverizing machines. If you have never used pulverized manure you will be agreeably astonished with the results. The weed seeds and bugs have all been destroyed.

Applied on the lawns in early spring or fall and a deep green growth will quickly follow, which will remain throughout the season under favorable conditions. For applying at time of seeding duwn new lawns, nothing will give better results, For lawns applying at time of seeding down new apply on the surface broadcast the this amount, depending upon the soil, two or three tors to acre

Inquire for special printed maiter.

## Prices of Pulverized Sheep Manure.

In bags, 100 or more pounds and less than 500 , per $11 ., 2 \mathrm{c}$.
In bags, 500 or more pounds, $\$ 7.0 ; 1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 13.00$.
In bags, $2,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. (ton), $\$ 25 . C 0$; five tons, $\$ 120.00, \mathrm{~F}$. O. B. New Haven, Conn.
Car lots, in bag or bulk, 15 to 20 tons, f. o. b. your station, prices promptly quoted.
Five ton lots or less delizered from our cwn warehouse here at New Haven, Conn. Car lots shipped direct from Chicago.

## Hardwood Ashes (Edgevood Brand)

A
S a good all-round fertilizer, our Edgewood Brand Canada Unleached Hard-Wood Ashes. have unchallenged value. For lawns, for fruit and ornamental trees and plants, they are superior to stable manure, and far less expensive. The carry no weed seeds, are odorless, clean and easy to handle. The beneficial effect resulting from their use is immediate, Spread evenly from one to two tons to an acre, according to the condition of the soil, or, for small lawns, 100 to 150 pounds to 1,000 square feet of sod.

Prices: We put them up in 100-pound bags: 100 pounds for $\$ 1.50$; 200 pounds tor $\$ 2.10$; one ton, $\$ 18.00$, including bags. Special prices on car-load lots in bulk or bags.

## Ground Bone (Edgewood Brand.)

HOR general fertilizing purposes on the lawn, meadow or in the garden. The finer particles are immediately beneficial, the coarse keeping up the supply of plant foor time you apply the Wood Ashes.. Per one-hundred-pound bag, $\$ 2.50$; per ton of two thousand pounds, $\$ 35.00$.

NOTE.-A charge to cover cost of hauling made on ton lots and over when delivered by us in city or vicinity on all the above fertilizers. Less than ton lots delivered in city and vicinity at catalogue prices.

## Lawn Grass Seed Mixtures.

We offer only the best grade of grass seed the market affords, and as you will note, offer it by weight. The old way of selling seed by bulk measure was at best very unsatisfactory to the purchaser. Modern recleaning machines now make possible the removing of much of the chaff and foreign matter, so that seed so treated is very much heavier for the same bulk, much less quantity being required. See instructions on each package.
Quantities to use of the following mixtures : 1 lb . to 400 square feet; 100 lb . for one acre.

## Edgewood Mixture for General Use.

Composed of a variety of grasses, so as to produce a permanent velvety lawn under varying conditions and in the quickest time. Especially valuable for seeding newly graded lawn areas, pleasure grounds, golf links, etc., and for re-seeding the bare places that will appear in established lawns, and for thickening thin lawns.

## Edgewood Shady Place Mixture.

A mixture of varieties specially suited for shady places, otherwise similar to the above
Prices for the Above Mixtures.
Per lb., 25 cts. (by mail 35 cts.); 3 lbs., 65 cts. (by mail, 80 cts.); 5 lbs., $\$ 1.00 ; 10 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 1.85$; 15 lbs., $\$ 2.75$; 25 lbs., $\$ 4.25$; 50 lbs., $\$ 8.25$; 100 lbs., $\$ 16.00$.

## Specimens for Immediate Effect.

At the nursery we give special attention to growing into large sizes many kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc., for by their use much quicker results can be obtained than by the use of smaller stock. Many instances occur where the purchaser gladly pays the higher price for these larger sizes.

Particular attention is called to our large collection of specimen Evergreens, ready for immediate effects. A visit to the nursery is desirable where the selection of individual specimens is required, however, by sending us a description of what is desired we will make careful selections. By this method we frequently fill orders to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS NOTED ON PAGE TWO DO NOT APPLY TO FERTILIZERS AND GRASS SEEDS, WHICH ARE NET.

## Index.



## ORDER SHEET.

## The ELM CITY NURSERY CO.,New Haven, Conn.

It will be a favor to us if you will use this sheet when ordering.
AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Date
Name
Post Office
County $\qquad$
State
Forward by
State whether wanted by Freight or Express. If no route is specified we will ship by usual lines.
P. O. Order, \$

Draft, . . \$. $\qquad$
Cash,
( $\dot{A}$ sender's risk.)
Stamps,
(At sender's risk.)

Total,
\$.

In the event of a variety being out of stock when order reaches us may we select another variety which, in our opinion, is similar and eanally as good? Please draw line through either. $\quad$ YES.

If in doubt just what varieties to select, if you will explain to us what results you wish, leaving the selection to us, we can many times materially assist.

When ordering we will consider it a favor if you will note below the names of acquaintances whom you belicve would like to receive a copy of our Catalogue; we will show our stpprecration in a substantial manner.




[^0]:    10.00

[^1]:    

[^2]:    4 to 5 feet.
    3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

[^3]:    The above Hardy Herbaceous Plants are ofiered in three sines, as follows, uniess otherwise noted. The very heavy feld clumps can only be snpplied in the sorts marked with $a^{*}$ to the left.

    Very strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight)

    | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
    | :--- | :--- | ---: |
    | 50c. | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 85.00$ |
    | $25 e$. | 2.00 | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |

    Strong Fild
    Smaller size (mostly field grown)
    \#5c.
    15 c

[^4]:    The above Hardy Herbaceons Plants are offered in three sizes, as follows, nnless otherwise noted. The very heavy field clumps can only be supplied in the sorts marked with a * the left.

    Very strong Field Clumps (Express or Freight) ............
    Strong Field Grown, usual size (Express recommended).... Strong Field Grown, usual size

    | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | 50c. | $\mathbf{\$ 4 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 8 5 . 0 0}$ |
    | 25.00 | $\mathbf{2 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |
    | $\mathbf{1 5 c}$. | $\mathbf{1 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}$ |

